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VOL. XVI No. 9.

## STATE CONVENTION

OF ARKANSAS SOCIALIST PARTY  
MAKES AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

COMES OUT FOR I. W. W.

Unity On A Proper Basis Triumphant  
Forging Its Way Ahead Despite Volk-schilling-Berger Intrigues, Calumnies, and Other Methods Familiar to the Enemies and Gangers for the A. F. of Hell, and to the Pure and Simple Socialist Political Schemers.

Huntington, Arkansas, May 17.—The third State convention of the Socialist party, which met on the 17th inst., at Argenta, adopted the following platform and resolutions:

The Socialist party of Arkansas, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International and National Socialism, and asserts the inalienable right of men and women to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We assert that the true purpose of government is to secure to every human being the enjoyment of this right, but we hold that such right is unknown to a majority of the people, to wit: the working class, inasmuch as the present economic system of inequality is destructive of their life, their liberty and their happiness.

We maintain that the true theory of politics is that the powers of government must be controlled by the people as a whole, and that the true theory of economics is that the means of production should be likewise owned, controlled and operated by the people in common. We cannot exercise this right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the tools and the tools of production. Deprived of these, our lives, our liberties and our happiness must perforce fall into the hands of those who own these essentials for work and wealth production.

We denounce the existing contradictory theory of present government with the prevailing despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—in that it divides the people into two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class, convulsing society with their contending interests, thereby perverting government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

The working class, compelled to produce with tools not its own, must for this privilege surrender to the owning class four-fifths of its product, and thus robbed of the wealth it alone produces is denied the means of self-employment, and because it has produced too much is forced into idleness and deprived of the necessities of life.

For the complete overthrow of such an anarchistic system we pledge our lives and raise the banner of the proletarian revolt, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, because unworthy and unfitted to survive.

We warn the working class against the seductive and alluring promises of the dying middle class, the small merchants and manufacturers. All popular agitation is in their interest and is a fruitless endeavor to perpetuate their existence beyond their already numbered years. The great combinations in trade and commerce now going on, in spite of legislatures, courts and Congresses, will soon efface them from the field of economic contention. We cannot become responsible in whole or in part for the miserable makeshifts which they seek to impose upon the people in the way of government ownership of a portion of the public utilities, and we denounce their efforts to mislead the working class into supporting them in a struggle in which the working class has no interest.

We call upon the wealth producers of Arkansas to unite under the banner of the Socialist party, and place themselves squarely upon the ground of their class interests and join us in our noble and glorious effort to place the land and all the tools of production in the hands of the people as a collective body and in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the workers shall receive the fruits of their labor, and where all men and all women shall, indeed, enjoy the right of life, and liberty, and, unhindered and unhampered by economic fetters, the pursuit of happiness.

The resolutions, which dealt with the I. W. W., were as follows:

The Socialist Party of Arkansas in convention assembled hereby asserts that

the time can no longer be safely delayed for the working class to unite upon a class conscious, revolutionary platform, both politically and economically, and we demand that immediate steps be taken to unite in one political party all revolutionary Socialists in America. And as a means to that end, and for further arming and equipping the working class for the work of taking and holding the industries of this country, we endorse the Industrial Workers of the World as the correct economic expression of the working class, commending its principles, policy and purpose, to the toiling masses.

There was quite a scrap over both documents, the fight for both was led by the State Secretary, Dan Hogan, who was nominated for governor.

It would appear as if we are getting out of the woods.

D. A. R.

### UNITY IN CINCINNATI.

Bona Fide Socialism Receives A Strong and Suggestive Vote at S. P. Convention.

Cincinnati, O., May 20.—The I. W. W. men of the Socialist Party held a caucus and choosing Vaupel as their spokesman presented six propositions at the Socialist Party convention that met last night.

The six propositions and what became of them follow below:

1. We stand unhesitatingly for the unity of the two Socialist parties of America as urged by the International Socialist Congress.

[The vote was a tie, chairman decided for the proposition.]

2. In view of the capitalistic principle of the A. F. of L., which must logically necessitate the members being interested in capitalistic reform politics, we endorse the industrial form of economic organization as exemplified by the I. W. W. as opposed to the craft form of organization, as exemplified by the A. F. of L.

[Tabled by vote of 50 to 43.]

oppose so-called State Autonomy and favor a centralization of power absolutely in control of the rank and file.

[Tabled by vote 47 to 41.]

4. We favor a party owned press both for propaganda and news purposes.

[Tabled by a vote 43 to 42.]

5. In view of the probability of a Measur reform movement based upon most of our immediate demands, we favor the adoption of Local Cincinnati's platform of two years ago, which declares that municipal ownership under capitalism is capitalist municipal ownership.

[Adopted.]

6. We stand for a more general state propaganda and fifteen cents state dues.

[Adopted.]

The fight centered on proposition 2, which was tabled. The vote in favor of bona fide Socialism and all that is thereby implied was, as the figures indicated, a strong and suggestive one.

### MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL.

May Commence on June 8—Will Cost Mine Owners' Ass'n \$30,000.

Denver, May 20.—It is reported here that attorneys for the defence will leave for Boise, Idaho, next Monday to look after the interests of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, former Governor of Idaho.

The trial, it now appears, will commence June 8 instead of June 15. The hearing will consume at least three weeks and a host of witnesses will be examined. It is likely that the trial will cost the Mine Owners' Association \$30,000.

Congressman H. M. Hogg has been retained by the Mine Owners' Association to assume charge of the prosecution of Vincent St. John, president of the Burke, Idaho, Miners' Union, and now accused of the murder of Benjamin Burnham.

### SILK WORKERS ORGANIZE IN HOBOKEN.

On Tuesday the 15th instant an I. W. W. silk workers local was organized in Hoboken, by Local 100 of Brooklyn and 176 of New York. Another meeting was held on Saturday, May 19 and the total number of members rose to 54. This is a very good start for Hoboken. Six ladies joined the organization. The members are mostly old weavers who have had sad experiences in the old unions. They are very hopeful now, that the Industrial Workers of the World will be the real organization to bring their industry to a higher level.

## ROJESTVENSKY GOODING

In the fall of 1904 the Russian armada steamed out of the Baltic bound for the Pacific, intent upon sweeping the seas clear of Japanese men of war. As the armada was ploughing its way through the North Sea in somewhat misty weather it fell in with some English fishing vessels. Fishing vessels should be the crafts least likely to be confused for war ships. Nevertheless, the innocent, unarmed, plodding and bulky English fishermen were taken for swift running Japanese torpedo boats: fire was instantly opened upon them at a signal from the Admiral's flag ship: several were sunk and not a few lives lost. After recovering from the first shock of horror, the public laughed heartily—at Admiral Rojestvensky; cartoonists and humorists depicted the Admiral and his crew in several states of intoxication. The accident was attributed to "voidka." This was unkind. It was unjust. It was incorrect.

"Voidka" had nothing to do with the case. It was a case of "Police-Spy." The same as the flatterer must live upon him who listens to him, the police-spy has to live upon him for whom he spies. As the flatterer pays the bill for the flatterer, so does the patron of the police-spy foot the latter's bills. This fact has some grave, at times humorous, results. The flatterer can be successful only if he is gifted with imagination. He must imagine virtues non-existent, and these he must extol. Only in the measure that he can imagine virtues in the flatterer can he hold the latter's esteem. Precisely so with the police-spy. If there is anything to spy, why, of course, he has easy sailing. But spyable subjects often run dry. It is then that the genius of the spy must rise to the occasion. He must imagine spyable matter, and this he must report with circum-

stantial detail. The gauge of his bills is the eminence of his genius in imagining. The next stage in the process is obvious, although it is not usually thought of. Both the flatterer and the keeper of spies eventually become the dupes of their hirelings. From being a dupe to becoming a maniac is but a slight transition. What monomaniacs flatterers can become Roosevelt is an illustration of. Rojestvensky illustrates the police spy monomaniac victim. The Russian police spies knew a good thing when they saw it. Their pay went up in the measure of the importance of their revelations. Why not imagine some revelations? There was no reason why not, every reason why yes. And so they started in with positive genius. They imagined a whole fleet of Japanese torpedo boats lurking along the Atlantic coast and hiding in British harbors. This was particularly piquant to Russian ears. Circumstantially most these spies have described the Jap crafts and their whereabouts. Thus stuffed up to the muzzle, Rojestvensky sallied forth from the Baltic, with Jap torpedo boats on the brain—stuck there by his police-spies. The rest followed as a matter of course. The mist aiding, the first faint outlines of anything afloat became a Japanese torpedo boat and was fired upon.

Gov. Gooding is in Rojestvensky's fix. The McKennys, the Beckmans, the Sterlings, the Scotts, the Orchards, the McParlands, the Steve Adamases, in short, the rafts of police and other sorts of spies that the Governor, as a member of the Mine Owners' Association, has long been in intimacy with, are no better and no worse than their species. They know carrion when they smell it. They "spied," and finding nothing to "spy" were not the fools to fight with their fees. They started to invent spyable subjects. Fer-

tile in imagination, the thrillingness of their reports to their hirers knew no bounds. Presently, like Rojestvensky, Gooding was thoroughly stuffed, and, like Rojestvensky, he has become an irresponsible maniac. The other day some one in Boise dropped into a drug store and ordered some glycerine to soothe a scratch. Glycerine has something to do with dynamite. A police-spy caught the word and reported the occurrence with the exaggerations that may be imagined—and Gooding jumped out of his chair terror-stricken and ordered, no doubt, an extra bonus to his watchful spies. Another day some one dropped on the road to a mining camp a little package of blasting powder, an article that could not be used except in mines. The fact was quickly reported by the alert spy, who saw, not one little package, but a whole pile, with sinister men hiding behind trees and whispering "Gooding," "Moyer," "Haywood," etc. The Governor jumped out of his skin. He called out the militia. A conspiracy was on foot to free Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and blow up Gooding himself. More recently, a fire took place at the Idaho University, burning down the main building. At a meeting of the Board of Regents Gooding held a speech in the course of which he said: "If you members of the Board of Regents of this University will cause a proper investigation to be made as to the cause or origin of this fire, I feel certain you will find the 'Inner Circle' of the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for it."!!!!

When Rojestvensky performed his feat on the North Sea public opinion declared the man was a dangerous lunatic to allow to remain afloat. Ditto, ditto Gov. Gooding. The one, as the other, is a case of Police-Spy-Degeneracy.

## VEAL'S TRIUMPH

PERSECUTION IN INTEREST OF MINERS' FAKIRS BREAKS DOWN.

National Organizer Is Again Released—Case Attracts Attention—Gets Into Local Unions Over Heads of Miscalculation and Sets Mine Workers Investigating Mitchell.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—I was released again on my "trial" for "disorderly conduct," the authorities not appearing to prosecute me. As the reader will recall I was arrested while exposing the labor fakirs in the United Mine Workers' Union, which has its State headquarters and lobby here. I was released, and denounced my arrest on the streets, for which I was again persecuted, on the charge just dismissed.

The "Illinois State Register" of this date, has this item in it:

"SOCIALIST ORATOR GOES FREE.

"Immediately After Being Discharged He Mounts a Dry Goods Box and Delivers an Address.

"Philip Veal, the Socialist orator, was yesterday afternoon dismissed by Justice Connolly on the charge of disorderly conduct. There was no prosecution in the case. Veal immediately took a dry goods box, mounted it on the northeast corner of the square, and in a very few minutes had a large crowd of men around him listening to his vitriolic utterances.

I spoke to a very large crowd. This affair has certainly attracted attention; we sold forty-three pamphlets at the above meeting.

Pure and simple unionism is in a sorry plight here. There is a State and district convention called for to-day, and the capitalist press is urging the miners to make a settlement. I am taken into the local unions over the heads of the labor fakirs, so that we are now shelling them from the inside, as well as the outside; and this, too, despite their vain endeavors—which expressed itself in my arrests—to stop us altogether.

I visited Thayer, a nearby mining camp yesterday, and addressed the miners of both that place and Virden, one and one-half miles away. The crowd numbered several hundred, and listened closely, and at the finish asked many questions. I sold fifty copies of the pamphlet, "Mitchell Exposed," and when

I got through small groups sat around reading them, so eager were they to peruse the story. They are simply hungry for the live word.

We know that the labor fakirs, in co-operation with the capitalists, will succeed in driving the mine slaves back into their dungeons once more; but with hundreds of idle miners and many delegates in town from all over the State, we are building not only for to-day but to-morrow as well.

The Industrial Workers of the World is being pushed with great energy here.

I will stay over for the Moyer-Haywood protest demonstration to-morrow, and move on to Peoria on Monday morning.

Philip Veal, National Organizer I.W.W. and S.L.P.

### VEAL DISCHARGED.

Springfield Authorities Ridiculous Behavior—Workmen Jubilant.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—I appeared for trial at 2 p. m. this afternoon. I had all the witnesses necessary. After we sat in the squire's office for quite a while the State Attorney began to "phone for the sheriff, with the result that "he was not in town." The case was dismissed; I have to appear again to-morrow for disorderly conduct. From all indications that case will be dismissed also. The authorities here certainly have made asses out of themselves; so we will be able to hold two good street meetings before the Sunday Moyer-Haywood demonstration. We will go to Peoria then.

The workmen here are jubilant over the result of the first trial.

Philip Veal, National Organizer I.W.W. and S.L.P.

### CARTERET INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Hold Open Air Meeting of Absorbing Interest, and Create Strong Impression.

Carteret, N. J., May 18.—Yesterday an open air meeting was held here by the I. W. W., with great results. John T. Vaughan was the first speaker. He exposed the capitalist delusions while the workers listened attentively and increased so rapidly that they obstructed the thoroughfare.

He was requested to move, or be moved, and he took up his stand on new ground, taking the crowd with him. He continued his address and finished without opposition.

Next James Pinkham spoke, laying bare the capitalist tyranny of child slavery, by which thousands of immature lives are annually ruined.

Then James Geffert took the stand. He exposed the class struggle to perfection and showed that only through industrial unionism could the increasing curse be abolished.

Literature was distributed all evening, and when the meeting closed, the crowd was loath to disperse.

### AN INNOVATION FOR MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 15.—The first outdoor Socialist meeting ever held on the historic Champ de Mars took place on May 13. The collection for the Moyer and Haywood fund amounted to \$3.05. The police were there in full force. The chief stated he would break up the meeting if the slightest opportunity for doing so arose. However, he never got the slightest chance.

### BROOKLYN'S PROTEST.

A protest meeting of the workmen of Brooklyn against the outrageous kidnapping and conspiracy to hang President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and Executive Committeeman Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1906, at 8.15 p. m.

Addresses by John T. Vaughan, Henry R. Kearns and A. Lott (in German.) Suitable resolutions will be read and adopted and sent to the proper authorities.

Workmen! Attend this meeting. Let organized capital know that you stand by your leaders. This is a fight for your liberty as well as theirs.

### CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

This year's State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Bridgeport, May 30 (Memorial Day).

The convention will be called to order at 10.30 a. m. at Section headquarters, 1285 Main street, room 3, corner of Main and Congress streets.

Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Fred Fellerman, Secretary.

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## CONGRESSIONAL

"THE RATE BILL PASSED," OR "ROOSEVELT UNVEILED."

The Reason for the Move That Led to the Bill—The President's Manoeuvres—His Utter Discomfiture—Disastrous Figure Cut by the "Hero of San Juan."

The railroad bill passed the Senate during the week, on the 18th inst. It will now go back to the House, whence it proceeded. In all probability it will be enacted into law. Now, what is the railroad bill? This question implies what kind of a person is Theodore Roosevelt.

Two questions rose prominent in the capitalist camp with the inauguration of the Roosevelt administration. They were the Tariff and the Railroads. On these subjects large numbers of capitalists, regardless of party affiliations, were and are at loggerheads. The upper capitalists make life a burden to the lower ones. "The railroads and the high tariff work for upper capitalism. Through the railroads, shippers who control no railroads, are simply blackmailed; through the high tariff, lesser capitalists feel hampered. The greater question of the plundering of Labor did not figure—both upper and lower capitalists were agreed that Labor was there to be plundered, and that any thought of the contrary meant "disrespect to Law." Accordingly, Labor was left aside, and the two sets of capitalist interests got into each other's hair. Roosevelt then made up his mind to step forward and play the great reformer. It so happens, however, that the man is merely bumptious. He knows nothing; accordingly, can have no convictions. Being anxious merely to cut a figure, his putty face bore the impress of whatever fist gave it the last punch.

When tariff reformers talked to him he became "unshakably and unalterably" a paladin of tariff reform; when the protectionists got hold of him he "unshakably and unalterably" was for protection. It was so in the matter of the railroads. When the shippers corralled him, "unshakably and unalterably" was he for clipping the wings of the railroads; when the railroads lassoed him he had an "unshakable and unalterable" conviction the other way. Thus went things until Congress met. The high tariff men managed to stiffen Roosevelt "unshakably and unshakably" against tariff tinkering. Being a weak man he thought he had to do something, and listening to the clamor of the anti-railroad interests he sailed in for a railroad bill. Thus the Hepburn bill was jammed through the House, was sent to the Senate, and the fun began. It soon developed that a rate bill which allowed the Courts to revise the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission was virtually a dead letter. The discussion on this aspect of the subject, furnishes a rich quarry for the Socialist to gather facts and arguments from.

Republican Senators, as a rule, opposed the clipping of the wings of the Courts; Democratic Senators, as a rule, favored the process. In his heel-over-head way Roosevelt had committed himself to the public in favor of a rate bill that would hold water, and finding that the Republicans would not aid him he sought support among the Democrats. He invited ex-Senator Chandler, a Republican, to the House; caused him to approach Tillman and Bailey, and after that he conducted negotiations with the Democrats through Secretary Moody. Things were getting along in this way. The Democratic Senators generally and a few Republicans pushed for a bill that would give the Courts a minimum power of review. All this suddenly changed. The railroad Senators "saw" Roosevelt. What exactly they told him is not known. Among the things that they told him was that this scheme could not marshal a majority in the Senate. Thereupon the weather-cock Roosevelt turned around; without preparing his allies with a word he pronounced himself "unalterably and unshakably" against the limitation of the power of the Courts and in favor of the broadest possible review. The upshot was two things, or virtually one—the passing of the present ridiculous rate bill, and the unveiling of Roosevelt. He began the unveiling by calling those who revealed his underhanded methods as "liars." These returned in kind, and proved their case. Roosevelt stands to-day before the public as a convicted coward, a scatter-brained politician, and a man without convictions or principles—that is the only tangible fact in the railroad rates bill.



# THE DEPARTMENT STORE VS. THE CHAIN OF STORES

A decision handed down in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati in a suit brought by Burton Bros. & Co. of New York, will have a far-reaching effect. The suit brought by Burton Bros. & Co. was against Kinnane Bros. & Co., of Springfield, O., to restrain them from selling the Burton "Banzai" silk at less than the stipulated price of fifty cents per yard, and also for \$50,000 damages. The decision of Judge Thompson in the case states: "It is ordered, adjudged and agreed by the Court that the defendant, Kinnane Bros. & Co., its agents, servants, attorneys, employees and assigns be, and they are hereby, each of them, properly enjoined and restrained from advertising silk or offering for sale, Banzai silk at a price less than fifty cents per yard as paid them in said bill." The decision of Judge Thompson is final and insures for the future the protection of both the manufacturer and the retailer against the breaking of contract agreements to sell at the restricted price.

But in order to better understand the meaning of this decision given by Judge Thompson of the United States Circuit Court, it is necessary to also understand the struggle for supremacy in the retail market between the large manufacturing interests and the department stores. A struggle for supremacy which is now culminating according to this decision with the manufacturing interests in the lead and the inevitable result, the chain stores system in retaildom.

Time was, and that not long ago, when the manufacturers of this country were under the domination of the jobbers, they being the middlemen between the manufacturers and retailers. Manufacturing being carried on with the simple tool in isolated places and on a small basis, the jobber performed the function of gathering the various products under one roof for the accommodation of the retailer, and incidentally for all that was in it for himself. With the development of the retail business and the advent of the department stores the jobber must go and the modern retailer comes in direct touch with the manufacturer. The conflict between the manufacturer and retailer started when the former could not submit to the latter's dictation—"Bargains" and "Hurrah Sales" are the order of the day in the department stores. The department stores cannot depend for their trade upon the immediate vicinity only. Cheap goods must be produced and sold cheap to draw the trade from far-off territories. The buyer for the department store, being in a position to dictate terms on account of the enormous amount of ready cash on hand and his tremendous purchasing capacity, placed the large manufacturing interest on an unprofitable basis. As in all conflicts and battles, each side is struggling for supremacy until finally one or the other is bound to go down.

Judge Thompson's decision secures the manufacturing and chain stores system from the competition of the department stores. The branded commodity was the first step in that direction. The manufacturer in order to protect himself branded his products. For example, "Banzai Silk," "Regal Shoes," "Lion Coffee," "Sutton Hats," "Unadorned Biscuit," or "Old Crow Whiskey." These products have no other particular merit except the fixed place in the public mind. Millions upon millions of dollars are expended upon advertising the particular brands of these commodities and the public is implored to take no "substitutes." It is not an uncommon thing for a retail clerk to have his customers ask for well-advertised brands. This puts the manufacturer in a position to dictate terms to the department stores, giving the latter a chance to either accept his terms or sell the products of the sweat shops. This necessitates on the part of the department stores the encouraging of a large number of small manufacturers, known as sweat shops. Upon investigation it will be found that many large families are working in the tenement houses under very unsanitary conditions producing as cheaply as possible for the benefit of the bargain counters.

This is how one large manufacturer expresses himself on this question in one of our commercial magazines:

"They are selling wash ties now for seven cents a piece in some of the shops. I know, for I bought one. That being the case, what are we to expect later? The season for this class of goods opens May 15, if we have warm weather. I tell you by July 15 you can buy washable scarfs six for five cents. Some of these neckwear houses have the stuff made up in Brooklyn and employ these raw Hungarian girls. They tell them they will teach them to become expert neckwear operatives and make attractive promises. Then they pay them just enough to feed

them, and if any of them ask for a raise they let them go and take on new ones."

Some few, very few, by exploiting little children that should be in the schools and in the open air, accumulate enough to place themselves in the ranks of the middle class. How long they can remain in that status after this battle will have reached its climax is not hard to guess. While the position of this so-called middle class element is not an enviable one on account of their severe struggle to hold on to their possessions in the face of the improved implements of production, they are not to be sympathized with by the working class, because only at the expense of the flesh and blood of our class can they maintain their status. Accordingly the so-called legitimate manufacturers who produce with the most improved implements of production and on a large scale cannot compete with these sweatshops which exploit our delicate women and little children for the benefit of the bargain counter. Hence the cry through the channels of the Christian church, and the Jewish Synagogue, though the legislative assemblies and the labor fakir circuses against the sweat shop system! I said that the department stores encouraged the growth in number of the small manufacturers; and, in order to dispose of their products in the retail market; the modern manufacturers, on the other hand, encourage the growth of the small stores and the invading by them of every nook and corner in our great cities—meeting conditions everywhere. The chain stores to-day are predominating factors in retaildom and are either backed or owned directly by the large manufacturers. They are predominating factors because, as I said before, they meet conditions everywhere, something the department store cannot do. In working class districts they run their business by day and by night the same as the proverbial Chinaman. The business of the department store owners is injured so they, in order to retaliate, through the same channels of the Christian Churches, legislative assemblies and labor fakir circuses, cry out: "Down with the slavery of the clerks! We demand early closing!" Birds of a feather flock together.

There is yet another feature in the chain store system that must not be overlooked. The corporations that aid or directly own these small stores sell under a variety of titles. You may see the names of Jones, dealer in hats, on Third avenue, and Smith, dealing in the same goods, on Sixth avenue, with the chances that both belong to the Cheatem Skinner corporation. The following from the Daily People of May 10, 1905, proves my contention:

"Newark, N. J., May 10.—Four concerns, organized to deal in grain and hay, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. In each instance the incorporators are Walter H. Sloane, Albert J. Morgan, Robert Clyde, Charles J. Neale, and Edward Elsworth, and the principal office in this State is given as at 525 Main street, East Orange, the headquarters of the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company. The names of the four incorporations are The Cadillac Grain Company, the Euclid Four & Grain Company, the Fort Orange Grain Company, and the Chesapeake Grain Company. The first two have an authorized capital of \$25,000 each, and the other two of \$50,000 each. The amount paid in by the incorporators for each concern is \$1,000."

During the investigation of the State of Missouri about eight months ago to ascertain the exact status of an alleged independent concern that sails under the title of Waters Pierce Oil Company, it was found that this said Waters Pierce Oil Company were none other than our old friend, the enemy, Standard Oil Company, which company sails under eighteen different names, as follows: Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Indiana Pipe Line Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Solar Refining Company, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Buck Eye Pipe Line Company, New York Transit Company, National Transit Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, Northern Pipe Line Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Forest Oil Company, Ohio Oil Company, Northwestern Ohio Pipe Line Company, and Southern Pennsylvania Oil Company.

How many of you men who are employed in the retail stores of this city are not aware of a similar condition of affairs in your own trade? The chain stores as I have pointed out are the predominating factor in retaildom be-

cause: first, on account of their being able to meet conditions everywhere; second, because their expense decreases as they increase the number of their stores; and third, because their power of wiping out the small independent dealer is never perceived. The day is not far distant when it will be impossible for the independent small man in business to exist. Not alone will this affect the independent small man but the wage-working clerks as well. It is an accepted truth that supply and demand, the same as it regulates the price of all other commodities, also regulates the price of labor, called wages. With the development of the chain stores, it will not alone make it impossible for the clerk to go in business for himself with a small capital, but having done away with the wholesale drummer and the small independent business man, the army of the unemployed clerks will be increased with the inevitable result of a decrease in wages. These rules culled from a booklet issued by a company said to be backed by the H. B. Clafin Company, controlling a large number of stores will give an idea of what's in store for the clerk, in the near future. Out of forty-nine rules I picked the following:

1. Don't make a practice of coming late to business. It's more to your interest to come a FEW MINUTES EARLY.
2. Don't be disloyal to your employer.
3. Don't be discourteous to customers. It's a fault which cannot be excused.
4. Don't stand and stare at customers, or make remarks or criticisms in regard to the color or style of their dress.
5. Don't stand in a listless manner while customers are examining goods. Be attentive, and show an interest in your employer's business.
6. Don't fail to remember that customers frequently hand you a \$2 bill and when you hand them the change declare they gave you a \$5 bill. Call back the amount every time. It's easy when you get used to it.
7. Don't forget that no sales means no profit, or that upon the amount of your sales, to a great extent, depends the amount of your salary.
8. Don't fail to know what goods are in your stock.
9. Don't permit a customer to leave a department dissatisfied or offended before sending for some one in higher authority.
10. Don't disregard instructions from those holding superior positions.
11. Don't think all customers are honest or give might-be-thieves a chance to steal.
12. Don't be an eye servant. Be a faithful co-worker in sight or out of sight.
13. Don't say "I was not hired to do that." I MIGHT COST YOU YOUR POSITION AND REFERENCE TO OBTAIN ANOTHER.
14. Don't lose sight of the fact that your record is as much to you as your salary—sometimes more.
15. Don't provoke managers or misuse privileges. THERE IS SOME ONE who appreciates fair treatment.
16. WAITING FOR YOUR POSITION.
17. Don't be afraid of making suggestions for the betterment of the business. If heard from it is a sign that you are using your eyes and ears to advantage.
18. Don't say of goods asked for and not in stock that we haven't any, but are temporarily out.
19. Don't allow yourself to become irritable because some customers occasionally DETAIN YOU A FEW MINUTES AFTER DOORS CLOSE.
20. Don't accept a position unless you are perfectly willing and anxious to follow the rules of the store in every detail pleasantly and efficiently.

Now, fellow workers employed as store and office clerks, the only way to meet these conditions that are fast approaching—the only way, I say, to meet these conditions is to unite under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. Let those of us who are intelligent enough to grasp this question put our shoulders to the wheel and make the Store and Office Workers' Union a power to be reckoned with. Now is the time to do it! To those who think it best to wait until conditions are more fully developed, I quote the words of Patrick Henry during the days of trumpet calls to Patriotism in urging on the American Revolutionary War against King George of England:

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an

adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every home? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies have bound us hand and foot?"

Quietly and persistently let us build up the Store and Office Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization of retail clerks and other clerical workers. Not alone for better wages and shorter hours, but with the final object in view of taking and holding that which we produce by our labor.

Society throughout the world is passing through a revolutionary period. In Russia, France, Japan and elsewhere the social structure is being shaken at its foundation by working class revolution. This country also is experiencing great labor disturbances. At the late elections, large Socialist and public ownership votes have been cast. And whatever mistaken beliefs many of those voters may have held as to the method that shall be adopted for the accomplishment of their purpose, there is no doubt that when the time arrives for action the fact will be clear to all of them that control of industry by and for the people can be effected by no other means except that the operatives shall be organized and, through their industrial organization, shall carry on and exercise direct control of industry. Time is bringing its results. The efforts to counteract the Colorado-Idaho, outrage and prevent the judicial murder of Moyer and Haywood is solidifying and developing the revolutionary movement. Preparations are being made by the working class for the entire overthrow of the control of the industry by the capitalists. We clerks, office workers, etc., must prepare to take charge of the stores and distribution generally. The systems of operation which are now in effect, the systems which our suggestions have done so much to bring up to their present state of perfection—we shall have to take charge of operation under those systems and adapt them to the needs of the working class. It is all-important that you make yourselves more and more familiar with both the general retail business and with the affairs of the particular institution where you are employed. We trust that as soon as the rest of the working class are ready to enact the revolution and emancipate themselves, we, the store and office workers, shall have the intelligence and character and shall have developed the necessary organization to successfully take control of distribution, as our department of industry. A. Oraige.

New York, May 2, 1906.

## CAN THIS BE?

[The below appears in the Boise, Idaho, "Evening Capital News," a capitalist paper. Whether the facts it alleges are true or false, true is the cheerful fact, which it reveals, that the conspirators among the Mine Owners' Association have started quarreling among themselves. This was not "on the program" when they plotted the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone with intent to murder them off-hand. This is one more evidence that the Working Class smashed the plot.]

## REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

In 1902, Frank R. Gooding was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. At that time Idaho was in the doubtful column, Governor Hunt being a candidate for re-election, and Gooding, being a very small politician, thought, as he still thinks, that he could do no wrong. In carrying out this idea, he employed one W. Y. Perkins to go over the state organizing Socialist clubs in order to draw votes from the Democrats. At that time there was no Socialist organization in the state, and Gooding is really the father of the organization in Idaho. The better class of Republicans, who have honor and principle, condemned this action on his part, knowing that the time would come when the "whirlwind" would be reaped, but notwithstanding their protests, Gooding went ahead and had this fellow Perkins on his pay roll through the campaign.

In a published interview at that time, General Joseph Ferrault, one of the "old guard" Republicans said: "Honest Republicans everywhere repudiate his expenditure of the money which came into his hands, as chairman, in sending his bosom friend, Perkins, about the state organizing the Socialist party. Those who believe in the principles of Republicanism would have been better satisfied if Mr. Gooding had done something toward organizing his own party."

Now, Governor Gooding, at every opportunity, condemns the Socialists and charges them with everything imagin-

# THE EIGHT HOUR LAW IN THE UNITED STATES

Appended to the May Day Proclamation of the International Socialist Bureau for 1906, appear reports from the various affiliated parties on the eight-hour law in their respective countries. Following is the report for the Socialist Labor Party:

According to the report of the Federal Bureau of Labor, there are eight hour laws in thirty-one out of the forty-five States of the Union, besides several territories and dependencies, also under the United States itself. These laws, however, are neither uniform, nor are they as thorough as may appear superficially. I refer to the below official table:

Arizona—Eight hours constitute a day's work in all mines and underground workings.

Arkansas—Eight hours of labor constitute a day's work, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works, of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and a stipulation that no workman, laborer, or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or sub-contractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, shall be contained in every contract to which the State or any political sub-division thereof is a party.

Colorado—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all workmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for workmen in all underground mines or workings and in smelting and refining works.

Connecticut—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed.

Delaware—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for all municipal employees in the city of Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the District of Columbia.

Hawaii—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers and other employees on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's work on all State, county, and municipal work.

Illinois—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; does not apply to service by the day, week or month, or prevent contracts for longer hours. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for persons assessed to work on public highways.

Indiana—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workmen and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted. The employment of persons under fourteen years of age for more than eight hours per day is absolutely prohibited.

Iowa—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

Kansas—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any country, city, township or other municipality.

Maryland—No mechanic or laborer

employed by or on behalf of the city of Baltimore shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Missouri—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to laborers and farm hands in the service of farmers or others engaged in agriculture. It is unlawful for employers to work their employees longer than eight hours per day in mines.

Montana—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to co-operate or handle any first-motion or direct-acting hoisting engine, or any geared or indirect-acting hoisting engine at any mine employing fifteen or more men underground when the duties of firemen are performed by the person so engaged; also for any stationary engine developing fifty or more horse-power when such engine has charge or control of a boiler or boilers in addition to his other duties. The law applies only to such steam plants as are in continuous operation or are operated sixteen or more hours in each twenty-four hours, and does not apply to persons running any engine more than eight hours in each twenty-four for the purpose of relieving another employee in case of sickness or other unforeseen cause. Eight hours constitute a day's labor upon roads and highways.

Nebraska—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada—For labor on public highways, in underground mines and smelters, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Mexico—Eight hours are required as a day's labor on public roads and highways.

New York—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all classes of employees, except in farm or domestic labor. Overwork for extra pay is permitted, except upon work by or for the State or a municipal corporation, or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith. The law applies to those employed by the State or municipality, or by persons contracting for State work, and each contract to which the State or a municipal corporation is party shall contain a stipulation that no workman, laborer or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, etc., shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

Ohio—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public highways.

Oregon—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads.

Pennsylvania—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agree-

ment or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week.

Eight hours out of the twenty-four shall make, and constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works; this shall be deemed to apply to mechanics, workmen, of laborers in the employ of persons contracting with the State or any municipal corporation therein, for the performance of public work.

Porto Rico.—No laborer is compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways, day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee—Eight hours shall be a day's work upon the highways.

Texas—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways.

Utah—Eight hours constitute a day's work upon all public works and in all underground mines or workings, smelters, and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores.

Washington—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, county, or municipality. In cases of extraordinary emergency, overtime may be worked for extra pay.

West Virginia—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours; but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. In all manufacturing, work-shops, or other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, children under eighteen years of age and women may not be compelled to work over eight hours a day. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public highways.

Wyoming—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's work in all mines, State and municipal works.

United States—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the United States.

As you will be able to judge from a perusal of the above table, in many if not all the cases, the two contracting parties, employer and employee, may contract themselves out of the law. This feature, in all cases where it exists, virtually, aye, actually emasculates the law.

As to the shortening of the hours of work as the result of strikes, it would be venturesome to speak. In my annual report for 1905, recently published by the Bureau, I sketched the facts concerning the capitalist connection of the A. F. of L. Connecting with what I said then, I will add now that it often is next to impossible to determine what the issue of a strike for shorter hours has been. The lieutenants of the capitalist class engineer these strikes with great frequency in obedience to orders from some employer who wishes to injure a competitor. As a result "victories" are often declared that are defeats in fact. On the whole, I should say that nine hours is the ordinary length of the day. In many industries the hours are longer; in some they are normally eight.

Daniel De Leon.

For the Socialist Labor Party.

## THE PREAMBLE OF THE

## Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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## JAMESTOWN PROTEST

MEETING LEARNS FATE OF PERSECUTED MEN DEPENDS ON WORKING CLASS.

Judge May Be Served, Jury Packed, but an Awakening of Labor Will Stay Capital's Bloody Hand—An Injury to One Is an Injury to All.

Jamestown, N. Y., May 15.—The Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, held last Sunday, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, was comparatively well-attended and highly enthusiastic. The enclosed is a fair account, from the "Jamestown Evening Journal" of yesterday:

## LABOR PROTESTS.

"Workingmen of Jamestown at Mass Meeting, Adopt Resolutions.

"Sympathy Expressed for Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners—Declare That Trial Will Be a Farce and Men Are Already Doomed for Crime They Did Not Commit.

"A number of local trade unionists gathered in the City Hall at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon to participate in a mass meeting to protest against the action of the Western mine owners in their treatment of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, heads of the Western Federation of Miners. Thomas H. Jackson, of Fredonia, candidate for governor of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke.

"He said: 'A revolution is on in this country similar to that in Russia. Until Bloody Sunday the Russians thought the Czar was their best friend. Until recently the American workingmen had thought the capitalist was his friend, but to-day he finds the mask off and the capitalist is a czar. Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer were the heads of the Western Federation of Miners and sought to unite all the mine workers so that the capitalist class could be effectively fought. These three men were different from Mitchell and Gompers, who banquet and hobnob with the capitalists. The mine owners realized that they must be exterminated or they would do the capitalist class damage. "In order to plunder the working class the capitalist has a weapon which he uses to the death of the workingman. The blackest crime of all will be committed when these three men are murdered. The capitalists control the papers and have everything their own way. The capitalist has the subsidized militia at his command and failing in that by shooting down defenceless workmen he throws them into prison without trial for alleged crimes which investigation shows were committed by hired detectives and spies of his own class.

"It will be but a few days before the trial. But we know what it will be. We know what kind of a jury and judge will sit. It will be no experiment or test for capital understands it must dominate and every juror will be prejudiced, the judge will be subsidized so that it will not be a question of guilt or innocence. But it does in a measure depend upon the working people of the land. The capitalists have their fingers upon the pulse of 20,000,000 workingmen and if these protest they may stay the bloody hand of capital. If you are quiet and unresponsive the murder will go on as it did in Chicago twenty years ago.

"Roosevelt as the high priest of the capitalist class sees the empire of Belmont tottering as did the walls of San Francisco. He sees the awakening of labor and knows that the capitalist must be on the defensive. He says these men are implicated in murder and must pay the penalty. If they are executed he becomes himself guilty of murder by his very refusal to have the law impartially enforced.

"The speaker dwelt at length upon the details of the western trouble and urged the workingmen to protest, saying: 'An injury to one of us is an injury to all. Do your part in preventing this crime.'

"A collection for the benefit of the fund with which to conduct the defense of the three men was then taken and O. Feldner, who presided as chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, President C. H. Moyer and Secretary W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, together with A. Pettibone, ex-member of the executive board, have been secretly arrested and unconstitutionally deported from the State of Colorado to that of Idaho, and held in the penitentiary contrary to all law and judicial procedure;

of Miners is presumptive evidence of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association to judicially murder labor leaders for the purpose of disrupting a labor organization that they are determined to destroy; and

"Whereas, The only evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the confession of the murderer of the ex-governor, Steunenberg, who was, previous to making the confession, under the tutelage of the self-confessed murderer and Pinkerton thug, McFarland; and

"Whereas, All the acts of the governors of Colorado and Idaho in this case indicate that they are carrying out the orders of the Mine Owners' Association; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the wage workers of Jamestown, N. Y., in mass meeting assembled, denounce the murderous conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, backed by the Standard Oil Company, against our comrades of the Western Federation of Miners. We call upon the wage workers throughout the country to rise up in protest with all the force at their command, to prevent the murder of our comrades. To their support and in support of the cause of the revolutionary movement, we pledge our moral and financial aid, at once, and every other assistance within our power that may be required to prevent the carrying out of this murderous plot."

The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. P. B.

## TRAUTMANN ON DECK.

Go to Youngstown to Personally Confront I. W. W. Defence Against A. F. of L. Scab-Herd.

Youngstown, O., May 16.—The strike of the tinners and slaters, who demand that the bosses deal with their local through the I. W. W., grows more interesting each day. W. E. Trautmann, national secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., arrived in Youngstown Tuesday morning. From now on he will have control of the strike at the I. W. W. headquarters. With him now are associated Markley and Roadhouse, district organizers.

M. O'Sullivan at the head of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association, who furnished tinsmen and slaters affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the bosses whose men were on strike, has been reinforced by Peter Mulvihill, business agent of the International Association of Slate and Tile Roofers, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and Stewart Reed of Chicago, at the head of the field organizers of the Gompers' organization, with headquarters in Chicago. Mulvihill who accompanied three slaters out from Pittsburgh to this city, will likely return home to-night. It is alleged that some of his men assigned to duty here are rebelling against conditions and are being persuaded by

The Vigilance Committee of the strikers to come out. Providing the new comers continue to waver it is likely that Mulvihill will remain for several days at least.

On his arrival in the city this morning Mulvihill was met by one of the strikers and escorted to the I. W. W. hall. He held a conference with the executive committee of the strikers. He was requested pointblank to call out all of the men sent here by the International Association of Slate and Tile Roofers. He stated that he did not have authority to do this. He promised, however, to investigate conditions and make a report at headquarters.

He stated that he understood that the bosses had established a minimum wage rate of \$3 a day. The men he is sending here are being paid \$4 a day. Mike Logan, one of the new comers, conversed with several of the strikers this morning. He said that slaters had been receiving 50 cents an hour in the Smoky City for over four years. He stated that by his agreement with the head of his labor organization—the man who assigned him to duty here—he was guaranteed the Pittsburgh rate.

The Minimum Asked by the strikers is about \$2.87.

Trautmann and Mulvihill had quite a heated discussion before the latter left the I. W. W. hall. The former termed the A. F. of L. officials assigned to duty here as hirelings of the bosses. According to the officials of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. the fight here will be waged to the finish. The two big organizations in the labor world have clashed. It is the meeting of two vast armies of toilers and Youngstown has been selected for the battle ground. The I. W. W. has been steadily gaining ground in spite of the A. F. of L. leaders, and is confident of winning in the present fight.

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## TEXAS WORKINGMEN

MEET UNDER I. W. W. AUSPICES TO DENOUNCE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE.

Pass Resolutions Rectifying the Illegal Acts of the Mine Owners' Association and Their Puppets, the Governors and President—Extend Financial and Physical Aid If Necessary.

Houston, Texas, May 16.—In accordance with circular received from W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary Executive Board, I. W. W., Chicago, calling for an open agitation meeting in behalf of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund, Local 270 held a mass meeting at 4 p. m., May 6, in I. W. W. Hall. There was a fairly good attendance and much interest was manifested. The president explained briefly the object of the call and declared the meeting open informally. Several short talks were made, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by rising vote:

Whereas, The treatment meted out to the laboring people in the Idaho bull-pen is not yet forgotten by the public; and,

Whereas, The still later treatment meted out to the working class of Colorado is still fresh in the minds of all lovers of liberty; and

Whereas, We all remember how Governor Peabody hired the State militia to the Mine Owners' Association to terrorize the mining districts of Colorado; and the same militia did insult and mistreat women, and tear families asunder, and deport over 200 peaceable citizens from their homes into exile on the Kansas prairies; and

Whereas, We all remember how the people of the terrorized districts, having appealed ineffectually to every known local authority, received an answer from the State Circuit Court to the effect that the working people have no right that the capitalists are bound to respect; and

Whereas, Appeals have been made to President Roosevelt to protect citizens in the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and the famous exponent of the "Square Deal" defender of right, and of the Constitution of the United States he is sworn to defend, simply replied: 'It is a State issue, and Federal authorities have no jurisdiction'; and

Whereas, None of us have yet forgotten that the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, without law or justice, deliberately disfranchised the people of that State by setting aside the majority vote and unsating the choice of the people for Governor and putting into the

chair a capitalistic tool that had not even been in nomination for the office; and then fining men for contempt of court for telling the truth about it; and

Whereas, We have seen the last crowning anarchistic act of the Governor of Idaho and the so-called Governor of Colorado conspiring together and plotting with some of the most notorious outlaws, ex-convicts, cut-throats, and murderers in the United States; and in the dead of night kidnapping three citizens of Denver, to wit: Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and spiriting them into Idaho, and turning them over to be tortured to death by inches; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States, on April 23 refused a hearing on an appeal of habeas corpus in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, December 30, 1905, thus giving and permitting the Colorado and Idaho plotters full swing to consummate their hellish design; and

Whereas, Later the Supreme Court of Colorado handed down a decision to the effect that a Governor has the right to suspend habeas corpus at will, virtually conferring on him the power and authority of a Czar; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That from the light of the above facts, we, the Industrial Workers of the World, Local 270, and members of other labor organizations, in mass meeting assembled in I. W. W. Hall, 791 Preston avenue, Houston, Texas, this 6th day of May, 1906, for the purpose of devising the best means of rendering our assistance to the Western Federation of Miners in this crisis when consolidated capital threatens to legally murder its leaders, our comrades, in order to remove men whom it cannot move by threats of violence or intimidation, by bribery or corruption, believe these comrades NOT GUILTY, and pledge our support financially—and physically, if necessary—in order to prevent the consummation of this dastardly capitalistic Pinkerton conspiracy, by which it is intended to legally murder our comrades, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, whose only fault is that they would not, and will not, betray the interests of those who elected them to positions of trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will from the hour that these comrades are condemned make the whole proceedings a political campaign issue from Maine to California and from the Dakotas to the Gulf, and we will unceasingly agitate and proclaim these infamous and dastardly actions until every workingman of our class is informed and these wrongs and outrages are vindicated; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the I. W. W. Journal, the Daily and Weekly People, local papers, the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and W. E. Trautmann.

At the close of the meeting \$7.50 was donated for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Fund and forwarded to W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W., Chicago.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND THE POLITICAL WORKING CLASS MOVEMENTS—CAPE TOWN SOCIALISTS ISSUE A PAPER.

## GERMANY.

The Metal Workers' Journal, which on May 1 printed an edition of 307,000 and published therein an article by Paul Kampfmeyer on "The Trade Unions and the Party." The article concluded with the words:

"The Trade Unions, in so vigorously shielding themselves from anything which would tend to fuse their individuality of action with that of the party, are not thereby renouncing their fundamental right to political action. That right belongs to all wage earners as a class. The vital interest of the militant proletariat compels the organization of the Social Democratic party, independent of the Unions, it compels the organization of an autonomous economic union, and it compels the combined action of both these organizations in the struggle of the wage slave against capital."

The Metal Workers' Union has 300,000 members.

## RUSSIA.

The Bulletin of the Russian Social Democratic Party contains this passage: "Meanwhile, the government continues to arrest the delegates elected to the Douma and has not the slightest intention of freeing certain citizens, in spite of the fact that they have been elected Deputies."

"The working class continues, for the most part, to refrain from taking part in the elections, seeing that their decisions are in advance thrown over by the joint pressure of the administration and the employing class, and that the few workingmen who are allowed to be elected are almost everywhere promptly lodged in prison.

"The last law relating to the press destroys the last traces of the famous 'liberty of the press' of the October manifesto. The law forbids, under pain of fine and imprisonment, the publication of information on the actions of the government, of its officials, or of the military authorities, when this information is likely to rouse in the people sentiments of hostility to the government or the army. How shall we proceed not to excite the people against the government, if it becomes necessary to give out information on the plots of the bureaucracy against liberty, on the summary execution without trial, on the sackings and total destruction of entire towns by the Cossacks?"

## SWITZERLAND.

There is a class republic at Berne the same as at Paris. The police of Berne have just arrested, in spite of his protests, a member of the Bund, David Machlin. As usual, the reactionary press sought to make of the member an anarchist. Machlin was finally brought before the police and fined, on the ground that he had neglected to present his passport. Meanwhile, three plain-clothes men were allowed to penetrate his dwelling, and went through everything he had, confiscating all his Socialist books, the records of the Bund in various countries, all his correspondence and addresses, a passport in the name of Kowal, many photographs, and a box containing chemicals for analytic research. The police of Berne will now probably make of the affair a wild story of bombs and explosives, to tickle the ears of the special agents of H. M. Nicholas II.

The same evening Machlin was ar-

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## SECTION CALENDAR.

rested about 7.30, under secret instructions. His counsel has not been allowed to see him, and is at a loss as what they are going to do with him.

## JAPAN.

The bill of Nationalization of Railways has passed the Diet. Kato, the foreign minister, resigned his office, opposing this bill. Kato says that it is an encroachment on the right of people to buy up the railways which are admitted in the law to be managed privately for definite terms. But we must remember that Kato's wife is a daughter of Iwasaki family, the greatest capitalist of Japan. And it was the ambition of Iwasaki to become a Railway King of Japan some day. So he did not like to see the railway all bought up in the hands of Government. Then it is clear that Kato resigned his office, not for the right of people, but for the right of Great capitalist, or of Iwasaki family.

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**WEEKLY PEOPLE**  
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a  
copy of their articles, and not to expect  
them to be returned. Consequently, no  
stamps should be sent for return.

#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Through frank abandonment of that  
which can not be sustained lies our only  
road to truth. —GOLDWIN SMITH.

#### "LAW" AND "REBELLION."

The Duma has met. The Czar has  
delivered his oration from the throne.  
The Lower House has proceeded to or-  
ganize, and its several delegations are  
at work drawing up their special clauses  
to be inserted in the answer to the  
Crown. It needs no strain of the imagin-  
ation to picture the frame of mind in  
which the Romanoff Despot, ensconced  
behind his grenadiers in Peterhoff Palace,  
looks upon the attitude and performances  
of the parliament that is housed in the  
Tauride Palace.

Russia has been governed by LAW.  
There is no country on the face of the  
globe that is not, or could escape being  
so, Russia, not being a part of the  
spheres but a terrestrial affair, partakes  
of the essential features of terrestrial-  
ities. One of these features is that she  
is LAW-GOVERNED. The term of the  
LAW, the method of its enactment, the  
procedure of its enforcement—these are  
matters of detail. They do not affect  
the main question. By the organic LAW  
of Russia the Throne, together with  
its Grand-Ducal establishments, is the  
fountain of the LAW. The Throne is  
Parliament, Executive, Judiciary. It de-  
bates, it considers, it amends, it moves  
the "previous question" and it enacts;  
it also thereupon executes, adjudicates  
and enforces obedience. At least it was  
so up to now. During all this time, and  
up to now, the mouthpieces of Russian  
LAW have pointed with pride to the  
dazzling record of Russian LAW. "See,"  
they declared, "how mighty Russia has  
become—thanks to her LAWS AND IN-  
STITUTIONS; she may not have won  
battles on the seas, and may not always  
have won battles on land, but the power  
and the glory of her arms have asserted  
themselves mightily in the affairs of  
Europe, at many a critical juncture—  
thanks to her LAWS AND INSTITU-  
TIONS; behold her stately, superb pal-  
aces, contemplate the splendor of her  
court, gaze at the long figures of the  
loans which she can raise, and all of  
which attest to the prosperity of her  
people, the faces of whom shine in the  
oil of contentment—thanks to her LAWS  
AND INSTITUTIONS; admire Russia,  
at the top of the list of nations in point  
of area, of wealth, of natural resources,  
of glory, of happiness—thanks to her  
LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS!" Suddenly  
a meddlesome set of people seek to  
overthrow the LAW. A Duma, with its  
"Constitutional Democrats," its "Peasant  
Delegation" its "Socialist Radicals"—all  
of which are repugnant to the LAW—are  
bent upon ushering in a new state of  
things. And every feather in the LAW  
bristles up against. "These folks," so  
does Russian LAW now cry, "seek to as-  
sert the privilege of disorder; they seek  
to overturn the LAW; they seek to pull  
society off its hinges; they seek to over-  
throw all the glories and the happiness  
that the LAW has brought about; they  
are REBELS!"—There may be those  
who hold in contempt, as silly if not  
perverse, the language and the thoughts  
of the LAW in Russia, as these thoughts  
and this language are entertained by the  
Romanoffs and find expression among the  
Romanoffs. If there be any such, let him  
look nearer home at our own Fairbankses.  
He will be struck at the identity of the  
poise of the two sets, and he will learn  
no little from the identity.

The fact is that the LAW is a fluent,  
not a petrified affair. What is LAW to-  
day was REBELLION yesterday, and  
what is REBELLION to-day will be  
LAW to-morrow. LAW and REBEL-  
LION are but temporary phases of the  
identical thing. REBELLION ripens into  
LAW, and LAW breeds REBELLION,  
which, in turn, will again ripen into  
LAW, and thus on forever and for aye.  
The Nicholas I. owls of the LAW,  
creeching distractedly at the REBEL-  
LION of representative Government that  
is about to supplant them as LAW,  
are not essentially different from the  
Fairbanks owls of the LAW, now in

force in America, as they flutter alarmed  
at, and invoke the aid of the Deity  
against the REBELLION of Socialism  
which likewise is destined to en-  
throne itself as LAW. All of which means that  
the LAW will prevail, which is another  
way of saying that the Nicholases and  
Fairbankses MUST GO.

#### HIRSCH!—TARARA-BOOM-DE-AY!

Baltimore papers of recent date have  
had a gay and festive note, a decidedly  
gay and festive appearance. The pic-  
ture they cast upon the canvas of the  
mind may be thus roughly sketched:—  
The center of the stage is held by one  
Edward Hirsch, a gentleman, until now  
but hence no longer, to fortune and  
to fame unknown. Mr. Hirsch is in-  
troduced to the public as the "President  
of the Baltimore Federation of Labor",  
and the "head of a new political or-  
ganization", the "Workingmen's Political  
League." In the rear and not perfectly  
visible are a number of figures. The  
master of ceremonies, in the shape of a  
dapper reporter, informs the audience  
that the figures in the rear and at the  
sides are Archbishops Ryan, Glennon  
and Keane, President-Editor-Undertaker  
Gompers, and "several other men who  
are leading lights in the Trades Union  
movement". The various figures seem  
to be holding something in their hands;  
it looks like crooked and bent wires  
which extend from the figures and cen-  
ter on the body of Hirsch, fastened to  
various parts of the gentleman's an-  
atomy. As the curtain goes up Mr. Hirsch  
is hardly distinguishable from the fig-  
ures in the rear. Immediately, however,  
after the announcement introducing him  
and the chorus of figures, Mr. Hirsch  
bolts forward before the foot-lights. The  
suddenness of the bolting suggests the  
thought that the figures in the rear jointly  
imparted motion and velocity to him  
with the aid of their feet. At any rate,  
Mr. Hirsch straightens up and speaks a  
little piece. He is "against Socialism",  
he is "against Anarchy", but "Labor has  
other enemies"—at this point several of  
the wires, that hung slack, perceptibly  
begin to tighten—he "proposes to fight  
them at the polls". Several of the wires  
tighten with a sudden jerk, doubling  
Mr. Hirsch up to the right. Warned,  
he continues: "But we are not going to  
nominate full tickets" (the set of wires  
that had been pulled tight slacken again).  
"We may simply get out and fight can-  
didates in other parties" (at this point  
another set of wires are suddenly drawn  
in making Mr. Hirsch bend over to the  
left almost beyond his balance) "at the  
same time we shall fight for our rights".  
And so the piece goes on, one time one  
wire, another time another wire drawing  
the performer's upper body alterna-  
tively to the right, then to the left, then  
backward, and then forward until the  
piece is ended with a general chorus of—  
Hirsch! Tarara-boom-de-ay!  
And the curtain drops.

As liver-worts and anemones are har-  
bingers of summer, so are "labor polit-  
ical parties" early harbingers of the cam-  
paign season. Mr. Hirsch is not the first,  
nor will he be the last of the friends of  
Mr. Gompers, who, backed by Republic-  
ans, Democrats or Populists, as the  
occasion may require, step forward pe-  
riodically at this season to do some little  
political business. One of the latest of  
these Gompers adepts to go through the  
performance was one Weinheimer of  
this city, now in the penitentiary.

#### SHYSTER SOCIALISM.

This week's issue of "The Worker" is  
illuminated with an article by Thomas  
J. Morgan, Attorney and Councillor at  
Law of Chicago, on the proper attitude  
of a party of Socialism towards Union-  
ism. The article is condemnatory of the  
Industrial Workers of the World; the gist  
of it is found in the conclusion  
that the officials of the Socialist party  
and its members should support the  
party's position in its relation to the  
economic organization of the workers.  
And what is that position? The Esquire  
proceeds to explain: "THIS POSITION  
REQUIRES EVERY MEMBER TO  
JOIN THE UNION OF HIS TRADE OR  
OCCUPATION."

Had the Esq. stopped there, then, his  
Socialism would have been of his usual  
stamp—the stamp that Adolf Strasser,  
with one little question, let all the  
wind, or all the water, out of the  
Denver convention of the A. F. of L.—  
in short the windbag, or the tub without  
a bottom stamp—or, in still other words,  
the stamp of Socialism that does not  
square with facts. Only last month the  
Silver Bow, Mont., Trade and Labor  
Assembly triumphantly acquitted the I.  
W. W. cigarmakers of the place of the  
charge of scabbing, preferred against  
them by the Gompers Union, and the  
acquittal was based upon the principle  
and fact that the Gompers Union  
REFUSED TO TAKE THESE MEN  
INTO ITS ORGANIZATION. The A. F.  
of L. Marble Workers charges \$200 ini-  
tiation fee, thus keeping out the large  
number who have not that amount; the  
Lithographers demand \$65; other or-

ganizations even more; the case has been  
recorded in these columns of a garment  
worker, who, not having the initiation  
cash, was told by Reich, then the chief  
of the body: "Have you not a coat,  
d—n you? Pawn that!" Likewise has  
the document been printed in these col-  
umns by which Gompers' Tobin con-  
tracted with a shoe manufacturing firm,  
in consideration of the firm's allowing  
Tobin to organize its employees, that he,  
Tobin, would not organize the employes  
of certain other competing firms. The  
list could be prolonged indefinitely. It  
tells the tale and explains why the bulk  
of the Working Class is unorganized—the  
"existing Unions" are not labor or-  
ganizations, they are caricatures of  
Trusts, they are Job Trusts, their  
structure excludes the idea of organiz-  
ing the Working Class, they raise bar-  
riers against the admission of more  
members than they can conveniently  
provide for, they thus exclude the ma-  
jority of the workers from organization.  
Non-members could not break in with an  
axe. These are facts. None who ven-  
tures to speak upon the subject of the  
attitude of a party of Socialism towards  
Unionism may ignore them. Accordingly,  
the Trades Union attitude of the Esq.  
would amount to demanding from every  
member of his party the impossible feat  
of "joining the existing Union of his  
trade," notwithstanding the doors are  
bolted and barred against him. Such a  
"Trades Union attitude" would be a  
genuine sample of Morganian Socialism  
—it does not square with the facts, it is  
visionary.

But, as indicated, the Esq. did not stop  
there. Having stated that the position  
of his party "requires every member  
TO JOIN the Union of his trade," the  
gentleman proceeds immediately to ex-  
plain what is meant thereby. Says he:  
"This means THE ENDORSEMENT of  
existing Unions . . . not the organi-  
zation of opposition Unions issuing op-  
position labels, or denouncing and car-  
tooning their leaders." In other words  
TO JOIN does not mean to join. The  
word "join" is used merely as a slyster's  
trick to mislead. Seeing that "to join"  
the Union of their trade would soon be  
found to be a physical impossibility by  
the members of Esq.'s party, they are to  
be lured with the idea that they may  
"join," and then, when they try and fail,  
they are suddenly to be confronted with  
the interpretation that to JOIN means  
to ENDORSE; that it means to do  
everything except organizing themselves  
—that would be "opposition Union";  
that they may not, consequently, issue  
a label of their own—that would be an  
"opposition label"; that they may not  
express themselves upon the conduct of  
the leaders of the Unions which keep  
them out in the cold—that would be to  
"denounce and cartoon" those leaders.  
In short, to JOIN means to ENDORSE;  
and to endorse means to bow meekly and  
submit to have the Juggernaut of Cap-  
italism ride over them, never finding  
fault with the Unions or leaders who  
place them at such a disadvantage, and  
allow their proletarian potentiality for  
the overthrow of capitalism to go to  
waste. And such a course is soberly  
proposed as feasible and as Socialism!

Such is the attitude of the Socialist  
party as recommended by Mr. Thomas  
J. Morgan. The argument by which the  
gentleman recommends his conclusion is  
"38 years experience as a factory hand"  
and "25 years active membership" in  
Trades Unions. If 38 and 25 years' ex-  
perience in the Labor Movement has  
left "workingman Tom" in such dense  
ignorance concerning the facts of the  
case and the trend of the Labor Move-  
ment, our advice to "lawyer Tommy" is  
to keep dark as to the much smaller  
number of years experience he has had  
at law. If 38 and 25 years in the Labor  
Movement could not enlighten him on  
that subject, thick enough to cut must  
be his ignorance on jurisprudence.  
—Or is it merely a case of shysterism  
transferred to the field of Labor?

#### INNOCENCE OR WHAT?

The Boston "Sunday Herald" asks:  
"What warrant has a human being for  
asking of society or of the state any-  
thing more than equal rights, equal pri-  
vileges, and equal opportunities, with  
equal protection to liberty and property?"  
One should say that such a question fits  
only a Socialist's mouth, and that it can  
be in the nature of a thrust at capital-  
ism only. Strange to say the question  
is asked as a thrust at Socialism, a  
stranger yet it is asked in defense of  
capitalism!

Equality of rights, equality of oppor-  
tunities, equality of protection to life,  
liberty and property—these are the de-  
mands of Socialism, and these are things  
that Capitalism denies de facto, however  
much it preaches them.

What but a mockery is "Equality of  
Rights" under a social system in which  
the Law has to be paid for by its  
weight in gold? The poor wage earner  
created by the employer out of \$2 has  
no choice but submit to be cheated. His  
"Rights" are "Equal" (on paper) to the  
"Rights" of his employer. He has the  
"Right" to hire a lawyer (if he has the

cash), he has the "Right" to go into  
Court (if he has the money) to fight it  
out. But the very fact that he is a wage  
slave implies he has no such cash. Even  
the large shippers, as the debate in Con-  
gress on the railroad rate bill brought  
out, enjoy no "Equality of Rights" with  
the railroads. These can afford to fight  
the cases out so long that the shipper  
is ever the loser. In fact, this was THE  
point of discussion throughout the de-  
bates—the anti-railroad Senators seeking  
to debar the railroads from their court  
manoeuvres of delay, the railroad Sen-  
ators seeking to keep things as they  
are. If such is the predicament of a  
rich shipper under capitalism, what must  
not be the pickle of a poor wage slave!

What but a mockery is "Equality of  
Protection to Property" under a social  
system in which the confiscation of the  
wealth produced by the wage slave is  
sacrificed as "Prosperity"?

What but a mockery is "Equality of  
Protection to Life and Liberty" under a  
social system whose "glories" are nec-  
essarily predicated upon the sufferings  
of the masses. Unless the life and liberty  
of the toiling masses are daily ground  
down, how could the Consuelo Vander-  
bilts, the Whitneys, the Goulds, the  
Longworths, the Rockefellers, the Lei-  
ters, etc., etc., live in the Asiatic splen-  
dor that constitutes "American Prosper-  
ity"?

Capitalism denies equality of oppor-  
tunities. Socialism will establish it as  
a sacred inheritance. As sacred as is  
the right of suffrage and its equality,  
denying to any man more votes than  
one and safeguarding to all that one vote  
—just so sacredly inalienable must man's  
Equality of Opportunities be. As so-  
ciety recognizes that equality of oppor-  
tunity at the hustings could not exist,  
even theoretically, without the parapher-  
nalia requisite to voting are furnished  
by society to all alike, so does Social-  
ism triumphantly maintain that equality  
of opportunities to work, live, love,  
laugh, and enjoy life are out of all  
question without the paraphernalia re-  
quisite to work are also furnished by  
society to all alike. And Socialism will  
triumphantly enforce the rule.

The Boston "Sunday Herald" must be  
exceedingly innocent, or a regular Rev.  
McArthur sycophant to capitalism.

One of the debaters in the Duma,  
Kiseleff, of Penza, speaking in favor of  
unicameral Legislature said, "A bi-  
cameral Legislature might be well  
enough in the United States and Great  
Britain, but Russia proposes to give the  
Western world generally a lesson in true  
democracy." As a sign of progressive-  
ness in certain elements of the Duma,  
this is refreshing. The idea of "barbaric  
Russia" criticising "Anglo-Saxon democ-  
racy" will cause some of the believers in  
that historic delusion a little surprise  
and study. The result will tend to re-  
duce the swell-headedness so prevalent  
among them. We certainly need a truer  
democracy than that which most of us  
believe we have got. But may not even  
the Kiseleffs have been anticipated in  
the Western world to which they are  
anxious to give an object lesson? The  
revolutionary working class of the Uni-  
ted States, in launching the Industrial  
Workers of the World, with its proposed  
transfer of legislation from a territorial  
to an industrial basis, has already taken  
a step that promises even a truer democ-  
racy than does the unicameral Legisla-  
ture proposed for Russia, a democracy  
that will be economic and not political,  
as will be the latter, and as is also the  
democracy which the unicameral democ-  
rats of Russia criticize, and which they  
would instruct in the ways of true legis-  
lation. "The world do move"; not Rus-  
sia alone, but also the conceited "Anglo-  
Saxon" countries move with it.

The East River tunnels are flattening  
out, are they? They evidently want to  
be in the procession, for the whole of  
capitalism is flattening out.

"The Wall Street Journal" has figured  
out that if the population of Greater  
New York increases within the next  
twenty-five years at the same ratio as  
it has in the past twenty-five, it will  
number 8,450,000 in 1930. This certainly  
will not prove comforting to the anti-  
rent, "back-to-the-land," and similar  
movements; but it does present serious  
problems to the capitalist class, for with  
the congestion of cities the spread of  
Socialism increases.

The idea of appealing to the church to  
combat Socialism and save Capitalism,  
is absurd in more respects than one. If the  
church yields to the appeal, membership  
drops, and the church's influence on "the  
masses," so essential to its success, de-  
clines. On the other hand, if the church  
opposes the appeal, donations and bene-  
factions fall off as do also power and  
prestige. Poor church! It will be  
damned if it does, and damned if it  
doesn't!

#### IN QUEST OF FLIGHT

A series of letters, written by Goldwin  
Smith to the New York "Sun" in the  
course of the last six or seven years,  
have been collected by their author and  
are now published under the above title  
by the Macmillan Company in a neat  
160-page book. The subject seems to be  
if not theological, religious, or religious-  
controversial. Probably most people  
who read the book will acquire that  
impression at the start, and finish the  
book with the impression confirmed. It  
is a mistake. There have been other  
books before that exposed dogmatic re-  
ligion, planting themselves on science.  
Of these works it may be said that, by  
adopting a scientific dogmatism, they  
also read themselves out of the court  
of practical life. They became as ab-  
stract and therefore as unsatisfactory  
as the religious dogmatism, the abstract-  
ness and non-practical quality of which  
render it increasingly unsatisfactory to  
the masses—consciously so to the think-  
ing and cultured elements, unconsciously  
so, but equally powerful, to increasing  
numbers. "In Quest of Light" is not of  
the number of such treatises. It is the  
first work of its sort, that we know of,  
the key-note of which is the pointed  
declaration of "the vital importance,  
even on SOCIAL GROUNDS, of the  
question between extreme materialism  
and faith in spiritual life," which means  
idealism. "In Quest of Light" is the  
first attempt, from that quarter, at sav-  
ing Materialism from running under  
ground, and at saving Idealism from  
evaporating into air; it is the first at-  
tempt, from that quarter, to strike the  
right path by placing the two in their  
proper relation—Materialism as the  
groundwork, Idealism as the superstruc-  
ture. Fain would we say that the at-  
tempt is an "intelligent" one, meaning  
thereby one conducted "with full knowl-  
edge." It is not that. It is the strug-  
gle of a mighty intellect to grasp a great  
Truth, the rough outlines of which it  
perceives; it is the struggle of a bold  
spirit to rid itself of impeding trammels;  
but it is the struggle of an intel-  
lect, which, however mighty and however  
bold, is still lamed by the navel-string  
of the habits of thought of its own  
bourgeois class. Due to this Goldwin  
Smith, on the one hand, fails to perceive  
wherein the danger lies of ultra material-  
ism; on the other hand, seeing that he  
is thoroughly alive to the impending,  
if not the already consummated, doom  
of churchianity, his poise is that of a  
man standing alarmed at the crater of a  
volcano in eruption, seeing the destruc-  
tive forces at work, but unable to per-  
ceive their simultaneously constructive  
operations. Consequently, he is unable  
to take a hand in the work of construc-  
tion, and limits himself to the asking of  
questions. The questions, nevertheless,  
are sublime.

Goldwin Smith plants himself flat-  
footedly upon science. In the true spirit  
of the scientist he is ready to bow to the  
flat of science, however unpalatable the  
flat. What does not accord with science  
must go. To use his own words, taken  
as to-day's Quotation at the head of this  
page—"through frank abandonment of  
that which can not be sustained lies our  
only road to truth"—and he frankly  
throws overboard all that science orders  
thrown overboard. He is a materialist  
in that sense, and boldly affirms it.  
But in the process of his materialism  
certain facts do not escape him. He acts  
neither blindly, nor puffed up with "the  
pride of superficial learning" that dis-  
tinguishes the pseudo Darwinians and  
most of the parrots after Herbert Spen-  
cer. Differently from these he would  
not wash out the bath with the baby.  
His truly scientific spirit which implies  
aggressiveness, coupled with modesty, re-  
bels at what may be called the Knipper-  
dollings of science. His views on the  
subject are summed up in the sentence:  
"Ultra-physics is evidently beginning  
to affect morality, particularly in rela-  
tion to the duty of strong nations and  
races towards the weak." Goldwin Smith  
by that sentence proves that he has come  
square up against the great Social Que-  
stion. Science, having overthrown the  
foundation of Biblical morality, threat-  
ens, in his mind, to scorch morality  
itself. If the author had firmer faith  
in that very materialism which he recog-  
nizes as indispensable to truth, he would  
be assailed with no such misgivings.  
There is no danger to morality. But  
morality can not be saved by itself.  
Idealism will grow more luxuriant than  
ever. What now seers its leaves and  
threatens to crush its roots with the  
gospel of the "Big Stick" is a purely  
transitory manifestation. It is a mani-  
festation that springs from the circum-  
stance that physics, or materialism, or  
science, whatever the name by which we  
may call the thing, has not yet attained  
supreme control. The "Big Stick" is but  
a manifestation of the sense of self de-  
fense. With a bogus science still hold-  
ing sway in economics and sociology, the  
lives of all are in perpetual danger. The  
"Big Stick" sprouts up naturally under  
such conditions. It is not physics but

partial physics, with its accompani-  
ment of baseless morality, that breeds  
the "Big Stick." Complete physics, or  
recognition of scientific facts on the do-  
main of economics and politics, will fur-  
nish such a foundation as never was be-  
fore for idealism, or be it religion. That  
completeness of physics is approaching.  
The economics of the Social Revolution  
are asserting themselves. Socialism, now  
past the stage of speculation, renders  
idealism assured, religion beyond the  
point of doubt.

It is not by moaning over the disas-  
trousness of a community without mor-  
als that the disaster will be avoided. It  
is by helping to furnish the material  
foundation for morality that the disaster  
will be averted and its opposite institut-  
ed. The quandaries that beset Goldwin  
Smith are but the result of his bourgeois  
habits of thought, which, while his in-  
tellect has been emancipated from eccle-  
siastical dogma, still hold it imprisoned  
in the dogma of capitalism. At any rate,  
"In Quest of Light" is the first work  
that proceeds from the camp of capitalist  
thought which the Socialist can read  
with profit and which will contribute to  
his spiritual exaltation. The work bears  
testimony to the Socialist principle that  
the highest morality awaits the most  
solid material foundation, and that So-  
cialism, bringing, as it does, the solid  
material foundation for morality, is, in-  
deed, the great historic Movement that  
it claims to be—at once economic, politi-  
cal and religious.

"Labor is a criminal block to the trade  
school," says the Manufacturers' As-  
sociation, now in session in this city.  
As is most often the case with them, the  
Parryries are wrong again. The criminal  
block is the competitive system in which  
they believe so strongly, but whose  
logical results they strive so hard to  
dodge when they militate against them-  
selves. Given an army of workmen  
whose wages depend on "the beneficent  
laws of supply and demand," it is but  
logical that they should want the supply  
of Labor to be less than the demand;  
just as the Manufacturers' Association  
desires the demand for commodities to  
exceed the supply, a condition that they  
seek to maintain by a tariff excluding  
imports in their particular branches of  
industry. Labor is only criminal, from  
the Manufacturers' standpoint, when it  
does not permit the competitive system  
to work in the Manufacturers' interests;  
regardless of the fact that the manufac-  
turers themselves seek to regulate that  
system to their own advantage. This  
contradictory course, is dictated by the  
fact that Labor is compelled to sell its  
labor power as high as possible, in order  
to live, while the manufacturers are com-  
pelled to buy labor power as cheap as  
possible, in order to compete. It is an-  
other manifestation of the conflict of in-  
terest existing between capital and la-  
bor—the competitive system, whose vi-  
cious workings the manufacturers would  
fain overcome; an event that is only pos-  
sible with its overthrow through the in-  
auguration of the co-operative system—  
of Socialism.

Governor Gooding stated before the  
Professors of the State University of  
Idaho that the burning down of the  
buildings of the University last March  
was done by the officers of the Western  
Federation of Miners. The officers of  
the Western Federation of Miners were  
kidnapped by Gov. Gooding, in Denver,  
Colo., on Saturday, Feb. 17. They must  
have fired the University building while  
in jail; and under Gov. Gooding's vigil-  
ant care. The statement is on a par  
with all of Gov. Gooding's malicious  
falsehoods.

Chancellor Day has once more demon-  
strated that an anarchist, in capitalist  
parlance, is one who must be abused for  
uncovering the iniquities of capitalism.  
And, by the same process of reasoning,  
he has also demonstrated that, in the  
same lingo, an upholder of law and order  
is one who profits from those iniquities  
and that abuse. Count that Day lost  
who does not see some misuse of words  
accurately demonstrated.

The struggles between the rival local  
telephone companies make plain once  
more that, not the Socialists, but the  
ultra-capitalists, are actively at work,  
overturning the "beneficent laws of com-  
petition" in favor of the greater advan-  
tages of concentration. Let them keep it  
up, until "the people" get the fact thor-  
oughly embedded in their minds, that the  
"beneficent laws of competition" are sub-  
ject to the changes demanded by eco-  
nomic conditions, which may be such as  
to render them wasteful and inoperative.

What a spectacle—the first magistrate  
and the Solons of the land in each other's  
hair! But the President in deserting  
undeveloped, middle class capitalism for  
full-fledged ultra-capitalist capitalism,  
was bound to raise a ruction. The fight  
between the two is daily growing more  
strenuous, with the victories all to the  
latter.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-  
THAN.

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle is  
getting fiercer every day.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Again that  
nonsensical term, class struggle. There  
is no class struggle, I tell you. There  
is no hard and fast line between the  
classes. Any workingman by honesty,  
sobriety and sufficient effort can rise to  
be a capitalist. Consequently your class  
struggle is all up in the air.

U. S.—How many thousand dollars  
have you stolen in your life?

B. J.—I? Not one!

U. S.—Oh, I beg your pardon. How  
many kegs of beer do you consume per  
day?

B. J.—Sir, I'll have you understand  
that I'm no drunkard!

U. S.—Then you must be very lazy.  
How many hours do you spend in bed a  
day?

B. J. (ruefully)—I only wish I could  
spend the eight or nine, which are essen-  
tial to a man's health. But I'm working  
ten hours a day in a factory over across  
the river, and it takes nearly an hour  
to go each way, and—

U. S.—Then you're not a capitalist  
yet?

B. J.—No, hang it, I'm not.

U. S.—Well, don't be downcast. You  
know Hyde, McCall, McCurdy and other  
wealthy men worked long before coming  
into their millions.

B. J.—Do you class me with those  
legislative corruptors, and misapprop-  
riators of funds, sir?

U. S.—Nay, nay! I was just thinking  
how clean and sober a life Steel Trust  
Corey and Tobacco Trust Duke and a  
few others live.

B. J.—What, those divorce court fre-  
quenters?

U. S.—And then what a pile of work  
Carnegie and Rockefeller go through at  
their establishments every day.

B. J.—Those sea rovers and globe  
trotters! (Beginning to see light). Well  
I want! Tripped again! Virtue, ab-  
stinence and hard work don't have much  
to do with it, do they?

U. S.—Not much. Who, then, do you  
think make up the wage working class?

B. J.—The shiftless and improvident—

U. S.—Not so. Some may be shift-  
less and improvident; other are not.  
That which forces both sets to sell them-  
selves into wage slavery is something  
common to both—

B. J.—What's that?

U. S.—Their being toolless, that is,  
non-holders, of the necessities of pro-  
duction.

B. J.—Call it that way.

U. S.—Consequently, not until Social-  
ism is established, and every one thereby  
given free access to the tools of pro-  
duction, can the toolless, wage-working  
class be abolished. The class struggle  
is, then, no nonsensical term, but a real,  
palpable, fact. The discontent arising  
from this fact is so widespread and the  
experience of the people is becoming so  
extensive that the yarns of the capitalist  
parties to the contrary will not fool  
them much longer. They have been  
fooled by the money and tariff questions  
so long that they are now tired of such.  
They are ready for the seed of Socialism.  
He who does not preach the straightest  
goods is either too ignorant for a preach-  
er or is a knave. This capitalist system  
must go and make room for the Social-  
ist Commonwealth. Nothing short of  
this will do. So long as this capitalist  
system lasts the people will not only be  
paupers, but will be pauperized worse  
and worse. Your idiotic theory that I  
just pumped all the wind out of helps  
to suggest the enormous criminality  
and insanity of a social system a feature  
of which is that the larger the stores  
of wealth, the poorer are the producers.  
Away with it! And to you I would sug-  
gest that you do some thinking before  
you shoot off your mouth as you have  
just done.

A balloon striking the Palisades—such  
will be the capitalist system in its final  
struggle with Socialism.

The church is more insistent on mira-  
cles than morals. A Crapsey is ex-  
pelled; but a Rockefeller is hugged to  
the bosom. Still there are some who  
ask, why are churches empty? A little  
more difficult question to answer would  
be, why should they be full?



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESERVE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily People—I cannot get along without you! A workman does not get his "daily bread," if he doesn't read the Daily People.

Thor Thorson.

Paribault, Minn., May 6.

## THE NEW JERSEY UNITY CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In order to "bunch" an answer to many inquirers, I should like to say through the columns of The People that the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference, in pamphlet, is going out well, 5,000 copies already disposed of.

The pamphlet is evidently creating much interest in the question of militant Socialist unity, especially in places where the knowledge that the conference had been held was unknown to members of the Socialist party. I cannot anticipate by giving particulars, but have been informed that joint meetings will be held in several places to discuss the manifesto.

In distributing the pamphlet do not overlook the sympathizers of the movement. They, too, are interested. Even for beginners the pamphlet has good propaganda material.

The pamphlet has gone from coast to coast, but there are many places in between that have not yet been heard from and we hope they, too, will take up the work of pushing the pamphlet.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, N. J., May 16.

## REMEMBERED THEM ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose please find \$3.00, one for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund; one for the National Agitation Fund, and one for the State Agitation Fund, which, in the words of B. Reinsteins, is a very much neglected fund at the present time. Now that State Organizer Rudolph Katz is out on the road, we should do something towards its support. Put me down for \$1.00 a month to be paid to the State Agitation Fund.

J. J. Leahy.

New York, May 17.

## CONDITION OF OUR FRISCO FRIENDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enquiries are coming from all parts of the country as to "what happened to our comrades" in the San Francisco catastrophe. I cannot answer all these letters in detail and therefore take this means to answer all at once.

Be happy if you hear no news for no news at this time means good news. If we had to mourn one of ours we would soon ask you to mourn with us. Four comrades of either the S. L. P. or I. W. W. have sustained slight injuries from which they are rapidly recovering. These are Brisky, O'Connor, McGinty and Vogeli. All the active members have reported and it really seems as if no one was missing. But as some books are lost it will take some time to fully establish the record. We can almost say now that a miracle has happened to the comrades.

The organizations are becoming re-established in San Francisco and are holding well together. The members will be looked to and cared for through the individual organizations. The details of the work of the movement will have to be related later on.

Fraternally,

Olive M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Cal., May 11.

## NO McPARLANDISM!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to warn all Sections of the Socialist Labor Party to be very careful in accepting new members. If a new member shows any sign of being anarchistic he should at once be expelled. Last Sunday a man came to my house. He was formerly a detective for a railroad and judging from his conversation he is still a detective. He advocated all kinds of crazy anarchistic measures, such as shooting the man who discharged him; and then he asked me what I thought of such plans? My answer to him was that he was a fool; that he should not talk such nonsense to me. Mind you, on top of this foolish talk he said he would like to join the Socialist Labor Party. I told him that the Socialist Labor Party brands such men as him as being anarchists and would not tolerate him or any other man who advocates lawlessness. I further told him that Socialists know that the pen is mightier than the sword and that as soon as the working class was properly educated, then and not until then will they get what they want and need.

I say, no McParlandism in Columbus.

Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, O., May 15.

## PROPAGANDISTS AT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been asked to tell how we continually get so many subs for the Weekly People in this small town, would say that the subscriptions are the result of propaganda effort by Comrade Lapidus and myself.

There are many sympathizers with the movement, who, if approached and put clear upon certain matters, become more interested. The Socialist party people here are honest, and gladly listen when the class struggle is explained from our Socialist Labor Party standpoint. We tell them of our party owned press also, and they realize the necessity of its being so owned.

We have, perhaps, one to three or four talks with them, individually, and then they subscribe, the Weekly People itself does much to interest them. We believe we are doing good work and we stand for revolutionary Socialism.

N. Dufner.

Lynden, Wash., May 7.

## NO LAOGING IN WISCONSIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Gradually the time is coming when the different political parties of the Badger State will have to prepare themselves again for the fall campaign. The Socialist Labor Party will not lag behind, notwithstanding the fact that it requires time, money and much hard work of the members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to take part in the election.

Comrades, again your efforts are required, see to it that you do as much now as you did in the past, then the future will see your labors crowned with success.

The Social Democrats held a protest meeting against the Colorado outrage on May 3, at Freie Gemeinde Hall. They had about as many people in the hall as we had at our protest meeting some time ago. Those that were at the protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Social Democratic party, were very enthusiastic. But, nevertheless, it reflects upon the quality of the Social Democratic party, upon its make up, that as a Social Democrat said, "this crime was not made known at every campaign meeting held by the S. D. P." "That would have been the right way to do," continued this man, "while there, the people could have been easily reached without additional expenses. Now," he further said, "it has been a hard thing for us to get as big a crowd together as you people had at your meeting. Why didn't they talk where true Socialist measures demanded it? They would lose votes."

This man understands the situation. Section Milwaukee held a great and very enthusiastic May demonstration on May 1. It was then seen that the embers of the revolutionary fire is ever fanned by the good will and activity of the two revolutionary organizations—the S. L. P. and I. W. W.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 12.

## PROGRESS IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night's Section meeting was quite a success. Seven new members were admitted. The comrades have taken new life. We had sent for fifty copies of the New Jersey Conference; all were sold in one week; more are ordered. The rank and file of the Socialist party are catching on. It is surprising—the lack of knowledge—worse than I thought; the Socialist party members knew nothing of this conference.

There has been a rumbling in their ranks—here for some time and this pamphlet is bringing it to a focus. Hoehn and his bunch will soon be where they belong; for instance, G. A. Hoehn played the old game of handing in his resignation as editor of "Labor" with a long list of whys, wherefores, and reasons, at two different times and it worked fine (for Hoehn); so last Sunday night he played it for the third time. His long document was read and immediately a motion was made to accept. Seconded and about to be put—when the Boss (Hoehn) jumped to his feet and the show commenced. A hot time for over two hours. All kinds of names and accusations were passed back and forth. When the vote was finally taken it was forty-five to twenty-four to accept his resignation; but the boss refuses to get out and his clique has called another meeting to consider the matter again. More details later.

W. W. Cox.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.

## FOR A RED-HOT STATE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Realizing the importance of the coming campaign in New York State, not only to that State, but to the Party at large,

I herewith donate \$5 to the New York State Agitation Fund. It will be a great moral victory for the Socialist Labor Party to again appear on the official ballot. The foes of the Socialist Labor Party, in and out of the labor movement, who believed it consigned to oblivion through the loss of official standing, would receive a solar plexus knock-out; while the revolutionary workingmen, who will be rendered sick and disgusted with Hearstism, whether promulgated by the Independence League or the Socialist Party, will find candidates worthy of their class-conscious votes. The agitation incidental to the securing of signatures will be beneficial to the promulgation of Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World doctrines. The workingmen will want to know the difference between ourselves and Hearst and the Socialist Party. This will give us an opportunity to tell them not only the difference, but to lay down the basis upon which all genuine working class movements can unite. It will make at once for education, clarification and unification; from all of which the Socialist Labor Party cannot fail to profit. Further, not only will the work of Organizer Katz, and the corps of signature-getters who are seconding his efforts, prove beneficial, but so also will the contemplated tour of our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas H. Jackson, and one or two others, who may possibly be also sent out by the S. E. C. We have all the prospects of a red-hot campaign before us; all that we need is "the dough" to carry it on. I believe that this will be forthcoming; for I cannot believe that, with such prospects before us—with the general social atmosphere surcharged with revolutionary tension—the Socialist Labor Party of New York State will "lay down" and play the niggard and the coward; the New York Socialist Labor Party is not built that way. Fall to comrades; prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no mistake about the confidence reposed in you by

J. E.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13.

## A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since it is evident, from reports of correspondents at the scene of action in Idaho, that the conspirators of the Mine Owners' Association, and their tools, the Pinkerton thugs, the governor of Idaho, and the capitalist press of that State, are endeavoring by every means in their power to keep the citizens of Idaho and especially of Canyon county, whence the jury for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial will likely be drawn, from hearing the other side of the affair, while at the same time they are flooding the section with capitalist literature on the subject; I would suggest that the friends of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone immediately take steps to counteract this move of the capitalist conspirators. Let locals of the Western Federation of Miners levy a small assessment upon their members, for the express purpose of supplying literature to be systematically distributed throughout Idaho by organizations and individuals in that State. Labor unions, Socialist locals, and individuals everywhere in Idaho may be made to co-operate in the work of distributing such papers as the Daily and Weekly People and other weekly papers that support the cause of the imprisoned W. F. of M. officials. This suggestion should be acted upon at once. The Mine Owners and their hirelings are determined to prejudice the people of Idaho against their victims, and thus secure, if possible, a biased jury; therefore, it is up to the working class of the country to make a counter move and supply the citizens of Idaho with the facts in the case.

Fraternally,

B. H. Williams.

Globe, Ariz., May 7.

## APROPOS OF "RECONSTRUCTED FRISCO."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Examiner of to-day bemoans the fact that there was water all around San Francisco, but none to fight the fire. It seems that the city had to be destroyed before the capitalists owning it could be made to realize, in their short-sighted greed, that a better water system, as advocated by Fire Chief Sullivan, was necessary. Sullivan predicted a great fire in this city because of its lack of protection in the proletarian district, where the fire started. The waters of the bay were rolling in on almost the very streets that were burning, and the firemen were helpless, because the mains of the privately owned water system were wrecked.

It seems that now, according to the yellow journals, we are to have a model city; "Frisco" is to be the wonder of the age. It undoubtedly will be if they can prevent or abolish the cause of the late fire: the proletarian district. This will be the only prevention for a great fire in the future. But "Frisco," as we all know, must have its slave district, in the new city as well as the old, as long as capitalism exists.

There is no doubt but that in future conflagrations the capitalist authorities

will be better prepared and in a position to keep the flames confined to the district in which it starts. Capitalism will see to it that the business and residence districts are properly protected and built on more modern lines, with better material. But the slaves will again have their 2x4 houses congested in as small a space as possible and built with the same inflammable material, which will be a prey to both earthquake and fire.

While the overlords suffered a little inconvenience in retreating from the burning city on the 18th and 19th of April and the belles of society were almost a wreck from nervous prostration, not one was reported injured or dead. But from among the wrecked and burning homes of the slaves there extended an endless line of all kinds and manner of conveyances, carrying away the injured and dead. They tell us that the new San Francisco will not have any such horrors, because provision will be made for those things in the reconstruction of the great city. We shall see what we shall see.

James Walsh.

San Francisco, Cal., May 11.

## GOMPERS' PRESTIGE WANING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sam Gompers cannot boast of his popularity among cigar makers; during the recent elections for international officers he came near going under. Out of over 30,000 votes cast he received only a majority of 1,300 votes. There were 1,700 blanks cast; enough to defeat the "Great Sammy." Tom Tracy, and some more lesser lights, too, were swamped, and have to try again in a supplementary election the second Saturday in July. Nearly all of the big unions voted solidly against Perkins, Gompers, Tracy, etc.; it is the small unions who polled them through.

In Union 144, New York, Sam Gompers' former home union, he received 266 votes while his opponent, Anton Frank, received 389. In Union 90 New York, Gompers got 100 votes to Frank's 1202. In 147, New York, Gompers got 181, and Frank 853. In 165, Philadelphia, Gompers got 255 to Frank's 434. In 97, Boston, Gompers received 610 to Frank's 527.

Perkins received 19,133 votes, and his opponent, Knickerbohm, 9,639. Tracy will have to enter a second contest with Mahoney; Gariepy with Murphy; Christen with Weber; Hall with Fitzgerald.

Hoylake, Mass., May 13.

## BELATED NEWS OF GILLHAUS' GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This letter was wrongly addressed. The result was that it knocked about the post office until a few days ago when it was returned to me. This will account for its lateness in reaching you:

Houston, March 18.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—August Gillhaus, National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party, arrived in Houston from New Orleans, Friday, March 2, and, on Saturday, went out to the Southern Pacific railroad shops and spoke to about seventy-five or one hundred men, pointing out clearly to them how, when a strike takes place under craft unionism, each craft seizes it on union men, and defeats itself by being organized in the A. F. of L. He concluded by advising his hearers to join the organization of their class, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The same night we invaded the stronghold of the enemy, the Labor Temple, and sold sixteen pamphlets and got four subs to the Weekly People; also got applications for membership in the I. W. W.

On Sunday, March 4, a rousing meeting was held on the Court House Square, Gillhaus speaking to over 500 people, several women being among them. He showed the barefaced plainly and forcibly where they were at and that the capitalist conditions would continue unless the wage workers came together, both on the political and economic field; forty-eight pamphlets were sold and two subs to the Weekly People were secured, as was one application for membership to the S. L. P. Section.

Monday we went to see some carpenters at noon hour and they promised to see that Gillhaus got before the local at eight that night, but they could only get him five minutes' time. Gillhaus went before them and thanked them for the courtesy of allowing him the five minutes, but told them that it would be impossible for him to discuss the labor movement to them in such a short time.

Tuesday, rain; could not get before any of the locals.

Wednesday, we went before the tailors, and about thirty-five or forty were present. Gillhaus spoke for one hour on Industrial Unionism; and then, turning round to the president, he said "I am well aware that you do not allow politics in your union and that it is not the policy of the A. F. of L. and Sam Gompers to allow them; but I would like to say a few words on the political side of the question if you will allow me." The president replied that he had stated correctly, that politics were eschewed from all their meetings, but the rank and file

abouted "go on and talk; give us what you've got." Gillhaus then spoke to them for twenty minutes on the necessity of the workers getting together on the political as well as the industrial field.

At the conclusion of the address they gave Gillhaus a rising vote of thanks, which he tried to suppress saying he wished no thanks and that he was only trying to do his duty.

These men then subscribed \$12.00 for a bundle of twenty-five copies per week of the Weekly People. They have discarded the Houston Labor Journal and intend to get the Weekly People in the future; they also subscribed \$0.85 to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

Thursday, we went to the H. & T. C. shops. When we arrived there there were some religious people belonging to Apostolic (Hydraulic) Unity, holding a meeting. Gillhaus said to some of the men that he would like to talk to them on Industrialism; whereupon one of the men told him to come inside, every one of the 125 to 150 following, leaving the religious men nothing to talk to. Gillhaus then jumped up on one of the planers, putting the matter so clearly before them that several of the men said afterwards that he had never heard it put in that way before.

Friday, we endeavored to gain admittance to the Carpenters' Union again, as prearranged with some of our friends on the inside. They entered and came out again, informing us that the "home guard" were in full force and it would be useless for us to attempt to address them. We left, but learned later, to our regret, that after the meeting had progressed our friends had fired it into the fakers so hot that a majority of thirty stood in our favor.

Saturday we addressed a not very large, but attentive audience at the Southern Pacific shop gates at noon hour, and spoke on Court House Square at night to a very good audience. Sold six pamphlets.

Sunday, we went before the Brewery Workers in the morning and addressed them on Industrial Unionism, about one hundred and twenty-five being present. Several of the Brewery Workers in Houston know the General Secretary of the I. W. W., W. E. Trautmann, having worked with him when he resided in Houston. All have great respect for him and declare their intention of joining the I. W. W.

At 3 p. m. a demonstration was held at Fythian Hall, in behalf of our imprisoned comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. A stirring address was delivered, resolutions passed, \$20.00 collected and nine pamphlets sold. At 8 p. m. a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party Section was held at which Gillhaus addressed the members on principles and tactics instructing them to keep up the good fight. The ground is well broken and with our continued activity with each pulling in union, we will be able to gather in the fruit of the seed he has planted. Gillhaus left Monday for Galveston. Three members have been admitted and two more applications are in for Section Houston since he left.

Find also enclosed five subs for the Weekly People and one for the Daily People. Yours for the emancipation of our class.

G. F. Carnahan.

Houston, Texas, May 8.

## JOSEPH RUSSELL.

The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 3, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, at a regular meeting held May 9, 1906, at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, Death has taken from us Comrade Joseph Russell whose life has been given for humanity; a life endowed with the patience and perseverance that the struggle for humanity alone brings forth; a life full of hope for his fellows; always cheerful and useful to those who were honest; a life full of the strength that honesty brings, but not strong enough to hold back the hands of the Reaper who takes us all;

Resolved, That the death of our comrade has brought sorrow and affliction to the home of his wife and family;

Resolved, That we the comrades of Branch 3, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, tender to the wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their distress and affliction; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of our departed comrade and a copy sent for publication to our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes so that the memory of a comrade whose life was worthy of emulation shall always be with us.

E. A. Archer, Rec. Secretary.

Comrade Russell's death was due primarily to an accident which he met with while at his work as engineer for the Union Ferry Co. Falling between two boilers he sustained injuries which laid him up. Pneumonia set in finally resulting in his death.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

SECTION YONKERS, S. L. P.—Frank Pearson, Janvian Ave., Cedar Knolls, Yonkers, wants the Section's address.

E. M. K. MANCHESTER, N. H.—The matter will be handled next week.

C. H. W., EVANSVILLE, IND.—Article, rejected by "Watson's Magazine," will be published next week.

A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.—It is not a disputable fact that Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President in 1876 was elected. Republican election frauds, committed by the returning boards of Louisiana, Florida and a third State, we now forget which, counted in Hayes. Philadelphia is a Republican city. The election frauds there proverbially put Tammany to shame. The Republican party commits election frauds as well as the Democratic party.

L. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Church, Jew as well as gentile, was so afraid of having the light of Spinoza reach the people that it published pictures of him depicting him as a fiend. Unable to answer his arguments, the Church sought to frighten people against him personally by such slanders. Similar is the conduct of Socialist party officialdom against the Socialist Labor Party—and the slander will again meet but with defeat.

I. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.—There is as much sense in Van Buren Denslow's statement—"if labor is the cause of all value, then all variations in value must be variations in labor"—as there would be sense in the statement:—"If gravitation is the cause of the fall of bodies, then all stoppage in the fall of bodies must be due to variations in gravitation." We know that gravitation can be counteracted, and yet does not cease; so with values, they can be perturbed without the cause of value suffering any perturbation. Of course, the trouble with V. B. Denslow is that he does not grasp the difference between "value" and "price"—a common weakness with the bourgeois economist vulgaris.

C. V. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Carl Schurz was a Brig-Gen. in the Union Army; United States Senator from Missouri 1869-75; Secretary of the Interior under Hayes in 1877. In 1861 he was American Minister to Spain. His Republicanism was eclectic.

E. D. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In nine cases out of ten capitalist marriage spells marital rape.

H. T. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The man who says he is "in favor of the I. W. W.," and says that sincerely, but that the connection of this man, or that man, with the I. W. W. "is a drawback" to the organization, thereby confesses that he has no inkling of what the body really is that he claims to be in favor of.

A. F., NEW YORK—What do the initials "I. V. O. T. W." stand for?

S. D., SALEM, MASS.—We know of no statistical compilation on the number of "college graduates" in this country, England and Germany.

H. K., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The Marble Workers' Union, we are informed, demands a \$200 initiation fee.

T. N., BOURNEMOUTH, ENG.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters is an A. F. of L. organization. The A. F. of L. is, through its Gomperses and Mitchells, a tail to the Civic Federation kite. You may draw your own conclusion as to whether that carpenters' organization is Civic Federationized or not.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—First—We do not share the view that "The Jungle" is the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Social Revolution. The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Social Revolution will not center around one of the nationalities of the working class, and photograph the qualities, aspirations, habits, etc., of any one of these nationalities in particular. It will center around and photograph the status of the composite working class of the land. For the rest, the book is a good story of "Packing Town."

Second—We do not know whether Michael T. Berry appealed from his expulsion by Section Lynn. The appeal would be confined to Massachusetts, any way.

A. G., LOUISVILLE, KY., and T. A. S., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Chdrch of any denomination must be expected to fight Socialism. Any other course would not be in keeping with the materialist conception of history, as proved by historic antecedents. The Church will fight Socialism, no less violently, no more successfully, than it has fought all progressive movements, down to Abolitionism.

E. K., PORTLAND, ORE.—Loose thinking and vague feeling go together.

They are typical of sentimentalism. Now, sentiment is useful, like the fire, under the pot, but only when it works upon facts. Without that, sentiment is like fire under a pot in which there is no meat.

LIMESTONE CO. PRESS, THORNTON, TEX.—The article has not been received. Should like to see a copy of it.

W. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "Austrian School of Economics" is the name given to a group of economists of whom Bohm-Bawerk is the center. Essentially there is no difference between that school and the Jevons bourgeois school.

R. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Eugene Sue story entitled "The Iron Trevet," which is now going through the press of the Labor News, will answer all your questions and misgivings regarding the present Russian Revolution. It covers a similar epoch in French history. By its light present events can be better understood. Always making allowance for present improved opportunities, "The Iron Trevet" helps to cast a horoscope of impending events in Russia.

J. M. C., CINCINNATI, O.—We are not bothering about "Gompers" but about "Gompersism." A stink-weed with any other name smells as bad.

I. S. T., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Socialist or Social Democratic party man who is afraid to even associate with a Socialist Labor Party man, let alone post himself on S. L. P. literature, such an S. P. man has no right to find fault with Democratic or Republican workingmen for refusing to consider Socialist propositions. Both are of the same mental caliber—conscious of their own weakness, they are afraid of the light.

W. V., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—You see, it is this way. The membership of the Socialist Labor Party is admittedly growing by leaps and bounds. A month or so ago a cigarmaker member of the Volkszeitung Corporation, Simon by name, placed the S. L. P. statistically at just four members. Within thirty minutes another statistician of the same crowd, of the saltatorial name of Taenzer, granted the S. L. P. thirty-four members more in this city. Instantly upon that they discovered twelve more corks of S. L. P. men in New Jersey. That makes fifty members, or an increase of 1,150 per cent. within an hour.

C. C., NEW YORK—'Tis a curious phenomenon, instructive withal, the caricature imitation of the Czar by the Abe Cahans. The Czar establishes the censorship against his people, thereby seeking to keep THEM in ignorance. The clown Czars in the shape of the Abe Cahans establish the censorship against THEMSELVES—thereby succeeding in keeping THEMSELVES in total darkness.

H. J. T., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—In 1894, a Census gatherer, Buffington by name, informed the writer at Rochester that the Census figures were unreliable, especially on the head of wages. He gave an instance. Said he: "I handed in my report. Shortly after it was returned to me. Along the columns of figures that I had handed in for wages, in black ink, there was now another column in red ink. I asked what it meant. I was answered that I should hand in another report containing the figures set down in red ink. But these figures are higher, I said, than the true ones. Yes, was the reply. We shall have to take the higher figures. The true figures make too bad a showing."

Capitalist statistical figures are of value mainly to show how bad things are, even doctored.

S. O., NEW YORK—Shall certainly be able to use the Gooding letter. But not yet. Let's keep it for the right moment.

D. H., NEW YORK—Well, for the sake of argument, say the S. T. & L. A. was beaten and annihilated. Does it follow from that that all other revolts against Gompersism will and must fail? Your name sounds Russian-Jewish. How many revolts against Czarism have there not sprung up and been drowned in their own blood? Did you give up revolting, for that? or is the present revolt doomed because the others were crushed? Surely the Czar does not feel that way—neither do the Gompers grafters.

M. H., COVINGTON, KY.—Keep cool. Allow not yourself to be angered into a false position. Unionism without politics is a lame duck; politics without unionism is a duck still lamer.

F. O. K., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—For the proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference, apply either to John Hossack, 246 Princeton avenue, or James

(Continued on page 6.)



## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New  
Reade street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,  
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
2-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are not  
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## CANADA S. L. P.

Seeks Unity with Revolutionary Union-  
ists On Political Field.

To all the members of the Western  
Miners Federation and the Industrial  
Workers of the World:

We, the Socialist Labor Party of Can-  
ada, are desirous of extending our or-  
ganization as a political party of the  
workers, wherever men and women of  
the working class can be found who are  
convinced that our platform and prin-  
ciples stand for the emancipation of the  
whole working class by the taking over  
of all the means of production and dis-  
tribution to be owned and operated for  
the benefit of the whole people; thereby  
guaranteeing to every worker the full  
product of his or her labor.

We refer you to the head officers of the  
Industrial Workers of the World to prove  
that we, as a party, have aided to the  
best of our ability the organization of  
the Industrial Workers of the World, as  
the only form of unionism worthy of  
the consideration of the workers and we  
want the members of both the organiza-  
tions addressed to know that we have  
a political party formed in Canada for  
the express purpose of abolishing Cap-  
italism and introducing the co-operative  
commonwealth. Where the W. F. M. and  
I. W. W. are already formed, we ask  
that those members will, before launch-  
ing any independent labor party, com-  
municate with us with a view to avoid  
a clash between them and us on the  
political field.

Fraternally yours,  
F. Haselgrave,  
National Secretary for Canada,  
361 Richmond street,  
London, Ont.

OHIO S. L. P. ATTENTION.  
To all Sections and Members of the  
S. L. P.

Greeting:—Columbus has been decided  
upon as the seat of the next State con-  
vention. You are therefore called upon  
to elect delegates to the convention,  
which will convene at Fraternity Hall,  
111½ South High street Columbus on  
SUNDAY, May 27th, 9 a. m.

Each Section is entitled to two dele-  
gates and one for each additional ten  
members or major fraction thereof;  
members at large to have voice and vote.  
Visiting delegates are requested to  
notify Oscar Freer, 66 Wesley Block,  
Columbus, O., as to time of their arrival.  
For the State Executive Committee.  
Jas. Rugg, Secretary.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The General Agitation Fund, designed  
for the purpose of keeping in the field  
S. L. P. agitators and organizers and  
seldom treated with the measure of con-  
sideration its importance would demand,  
received the following contributions dur-  
ing the week ending with Saturday, May  
12:

Holger Schmalhaus, Pittsfield  
Mass. \$ 1.00  
R. S. Omaha, Neb. . . . . 50  
F. G. Maresch, Bellingham,  
Wash. . . . . 1.00  
E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven  
Mass. . . . . 50  
J. V. Furell, Ft. Pierce, Fla. . . . . 1.00  
"Cash," Union ave., Bklyn.,  
N. Y. . . . . 50  
John Sweeney, Boston, Mass. . . . . 1.00

Total for the week. . . . . \$ 5.50  
Previously acknowledged . . . 2,630.41

Grand total . . . . . \$2,635.91  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, both of  
Jersey City, N. J.

E. L. D. TREMONT, N. Y.—A  
workingman's wages may go down from  
\$5.00 to five cents, without necessarily  
reducing his standard of living. If  
prices have taken such a tumble that  
with a nickel he can purchase all that  
he purchased before for \$5.00, then his  
standard of living has remained the  
same. On the other hand, if his wages  
are from \$5 to \$5.50, but prices—rent,  
food, clothing, fines by the Union, fines  
by the employer, etc.—have gone up so  
that with \$5.50 he can purchase only  
what \$4.00 fetched before, then his  
standard of living has gone down.

A. H. NEW YORK—The date of the  
"Volkszeitung" containing the call for  
the Volkszeitung Germans to organize  
themselves, and calling themselves the  
"trunk" and the "beacon" of the Social-

ist Movement in America, was Decem-  
ber 3. The Weekly of December 30  
handled the matter.

A. M. C., POSTON, MASS.—Roose-  
velt's literary style?—Circus-poster  
rhetoric.

A. I. S., PUEBLO, COLO.—The Su-  
preme Court of the U. S. decision pro-  
nouncing the eight-hour law constitu-  
tional is found in 169 U. S. Reports,  
page 366.

P. R., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—  
The "Union printer" of ex-Governor  
Steunenberg "all his life" must have  
reference to the honorary membership  
to which the gentleman was elected by  
the Spokane I. T. U. But such was  
the howl raised throughout the land  
at the manifest impropriety of such a  
blood-thirsty foe of Labor being honored  
by a Labor organization that the "hon-  
orary" membership was eventually can-  
celled.

J. ERSKINE, ORGANIZER, S. L.  
P., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Draft  
for \$56 for Russian Revolution, raised  
by joint Red Sunday meeting in your  
city, drawn in favor of D. De Leon and  
M. Hilkwitz, and inquired about a  
month ago by a Utah correspondent,  
whose name we cannot now recall, has  
turned up. It was mailed to Abe Cahan  
of the Jewish "Vorwaerts," and left  
neglected in a drawer in his office. The  
draft and correspondence was sent on  
the 17th instant, to this office with  
apologies through Comrade A. Epstein,  
17 and 19 Attorney street, this city. Let-  
ter follows. Straighten up matters so  
that money may be forwarded to destina-  
tion.

H. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H.  
G. SARGENT, COLO.; J. S. ALI-  
QUERQUE, N. M.; S. B. SEATTLE,  
WASH.; T. P. G. LYNN, MASS.;  
O. M. J. DIMOND, CAL.; J. C. M.  
LOCHRYNE, SCOTLAND; J. A.  
SHILO, PA.; A. S. W. NORTH  
ADAMS, MASS.; T. T. TROY, N. Y.;  
J. E. K. ELIZABETH, N. J.; A. E.  
COLUMBUS, O.; S. A. K. MIL-  
WAUKEE, WIS.; LITTLE FALLS,  
N. Y.; A. F. BUFFALO, N. Y.; V. R.  
V. S. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; A. L.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.; L. De T.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.; L. L. DETROIT,  
MICH.; A. S. D. FINLAY, TEX.; C.  
H. W. EVANSVILLE, IND.; J. M. F. DU  
QUOIN, ILL.; F. H. LONDON,  
ONT.; E. A. NEW YORK CITY.—  
Matter received.

## NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

Things have been moving a little more  
lively since the last acknowledgements.  
From May 11th to May 22nd, the follow-  
ing amounts have been received:

Leon Pilout, New York . . . . . \$ 1.00  
E. Moonelis, New York, . . . . . 1.50  
Chas. H. Chase, New York . . . . . 1.00  
John M. Howard, Brooklyn . . . . . 1.00  
S. W. Brooks, Binghamton, . . . . . 50  
Justus Eckert, Brooklyn . . . . . 5.00  
Schenelecty: K. Georgewitch, 50  
J. B. Weinberg, 50; . . . . . 1.00  
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. . . . . 50  
M. L. Hiltner, New York . . . . . 1.00  
John J. Leahy, New York . . . . . 1.00  
L. Melnecke, New York . . . . . 1.00

22nd and 33rd A. D. N. Y. Th. Bos-  
ale, 50; Lipshitz, 25; Baum, 10  
Kroper, 10; Zimmerman, 25; . . . 1.20  
A. Gollerstepper, New York . . . . . 1.00  
"Hallroom," Brooklyn . . . . . 1.00  
A. Touroff, Brooklyn . . . . . 1.00  
Collected on list 106 by A. Touroff,  
from: S. S. Schwartz, \$25; Dr.  
Leon Lemberg \$10 (both of  
Brooklyn) . . . . . 35.00

Total . . . . . \$53.70  
Acknowledged May 9 . . . . . 42.23  
Grand total . . . . . \$95.93

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.  
New York State Executive Committee.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-  
day, May 12, the following amounts  
were received for this fund:

Paul Colditz, Paterson, N. J. . . . \$ 1.00  
Henry Eisenach, Schenectady,  
N. Y. . . . . 2.00  
H. W. Schenectady, N. Y. . . . . 1.00  
Duluth, Minn., Capt. J. J. Hib-  
bard, 50; Emil Peterson, 25. . . . 7.00  
Al La More, Albion, Minn. . . . . 1.00  
J. J. Brendas, Independence,  
Minn. . . . . 2.00  
Sympathizer, Denver, Colo. . . . . 25

Total for the week. . . . . \$ 14.25  
Previously acknowledged . . . 2,631.25

Grand total . . . . . \$2,645.50  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## INDIANAPOLIS DEBATE.

On Tuesday evening June 5, a debate  
between Theodore Bernine and Frank F.  
Young will take place at headquarters  
of the Section Indianapolis, 29 South  
Delaware street. This debate, involving  
as it does, very important points in  
the understanding of the principles of  
Socialism, makes it urgent upon all  
members to attend.

Organizer.

## THE WAR

ON THE WORKERS OF THE WEST—MAIN FACTS OF A MURDEROUS  
CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY.

BY WM. R. FOX.

Capitalist concentration has met the  
strongest form of working-class organ-  
ization. Tyrants, determined to rule,  
have collided with men resolute to be  
free. Liberty and despotism grapple in  
the arena; the ground shakes beneath  
their struggle; the world breathlessly  
awaits the issue.

The West is the scene of this her-  
culean combat.

International capitalism, most devel-  
oped in the United States, is most con-  
centrated in the West. Aided by its  
ownership of the government, it has  
secured control of prairies, forests,  
farms and mines.

Monopoly is in the saddle. From its  
capital city, New York, it dictates the  
destiny of millions. It declares war  
and loosens militia, regular soldiery  
and armed, irresponsible ruffians on the  
people at will. Laws and constitutions  
are trampled in the dust. The sub-  
sidized press justifies every crime of  
the ruling oligarchy. It slanders the  
abused and murdered victims.

It is a reign of terror without par-  
allel in any previous age.

In the chief industries of the West  
the trust has overcome the middle class.  
Monopoly has beaten competition from  
the field. Purchases, grabs, steals,  
frauds and the advantage of large means  
has given it supremacy.

Farming, cattle-raising, sheep-herding,  
mining, are all on a large scale. In-  
terested railroad kings dominate. They  
are also mine-owners. They are also  
cattle kings. They suck the life from  
the farmers. They make war on the  
sheep-ranchers.

Over the level plains of Western Kan-  
sas and Eastern Colorado, on the roll-  
ing prairies and hills of Wyoming, along  
the great plateau of Utah and up in the  
natural parks of the Rocky Mountains  
and Sierra Nevada, cowboy and sheep-  
herder, at the bidding of masters, have  
mutually slaughtered each other. It is  
a war for the grass. The swift running  
sheep, moving in great flocks, shear off  
the verdure level with the ground, and  
the slow, cud-chewing cattle lumbering  
along behind, find no provender. They  
starve to death. Hence the deadly strife  
between the cattle men and the sheep-  
herds. The last family jar of capital-  
ism in the West is between railroad cor-  
porations, mine-owners and cattle kings  
arrayed on one side and the shepherds  
and farmers on the other.

But the railroad, mining and cattle  
interests dominate. This triumvirate  
would rule absolutely were it not for  
a class-conscious proletariat.

The organization of the workers  
stands across its path to absolute power.  
The Western Federation of Miners  
rises up before it stalwart and un-  
daunted. Upon the banner of this great  
Union is written the inspiring motto:  
"Labor produces all wealth. Labor is  
entitled to all it produces."

Words ominous to exploiters. They  
recognize a foe who must be over-  
thrown. For more than a generation  
there has been increasing friction. Fi-  
nally the capitalists, failing to intimidate,  
starve and destroy this great work-  
ingman's union, by means popularly re-  
cognized as legitimate, resorted to tactics  
that touched every point from foul to  
infamous. First they hired fugitive  
criminals. They drafted into their em-  
ploy the worst desperadoes among those  
who fought in the wars of shepherd and  
cattle-herder. These armed ruffians  
were promised the protection of the civil  
authorities, and set to hunt down the  
Union miners. But the miners are a  
brave, stalwart race. They defended  
themselves. They vanquished the ruf-  
fians. And they were exonerated by  
the courts, not yet entirely lost to sense  
of shame.

Then the corporations adopted other  
tactics. To plot the commission of out-  
rages and fix the guilt on those they  
wish to destroy has ever been a favor-  
ite scheme with tyrants. And it will be  
effective as long as people can be fooled.  
Explosions began to occur.

April 29, 1899, a worthless concentra-  
tor, heavily insured, was blown up at  
Wardner, Idaho, by wreches in the em-  
ploy of the Standard Oil Co., whose ill-  
paid, non-union men were on strike.  
Frank Steunenberg, Governor of Idaho,  
declared martial law, civil officers were  
deposed, creatures of the corporations  
put in their places, 1,200 union men  
were thrown into a military stockade,  
the first bull-pen and nameless outrages  
were committed upon helpless women by  
capitalist thugs and United States  
troops. It was done to provoke civil  
war so that the miners might be ruth-  
lessly massacred. The report of the  
Congressional Committee that investi-  
gated this affair was suppressed. It, too,  
plainly revealed the felonies of the mine-  
owners and their tools, and the inno-  
cence of the victimized miners.

The full infamy of this attack on the  
Western Federation of Miners cannot

be told in a few lines. Steunenberg  
was justly executed. But the class-  
conscious miners knew he was but an  
instrument. Capitalism is the real  
enemy. They reformed their shattered  
lines and stood solidly like the heroes  
they are.

They had an eight-hour day in the  
mines. But their brothers, the smelter-  
men, were working twelve hours a day  
in Colorado. They secured the passage  
of an eight-hour law. The Supreme  
Court of Colorado promptly declared it  
unconstitutional. By nearly fifty thou-  
sand and majority, the voters of Colorado  
changed the constitution of the State  
and ordered the legislature to pass a  
valid eight-hour law for the benefit of  
the smelter-men. But the capitalists  
purchased the legislature, the governor  
was one of themselves, and no eight-  
hour law was passed.

At the same time, the smelter masters,  
as if resolved to provoke trouble, began  
to discharge active union men and prac-  
tice other discrimination at Colorado  
City. Finally, smarting under many  
wrongs, the smelter-men struck. There  
was not a hint of violence, but the  
militia were instantly dispatched to that  
place. Sheriff, press, bar and citizens,  
the whole middle class element and the  
proletariat protested. In vain. Gov-  
ernor Peabody, a corporation capitalist,  
knew his business. The time had come  
to foment civil war, if necessary, to  
annihilate the Western Federation of Min-  
ers.

The union saw that the smelter-men  
would be defeated if the mines con-  
tinued to supply ore. So the miners at  
Idaho Springs struck in sympathy. Then  
came the explosion—at the Sun and  
Moon mine, which was so well guarded  
by corporation thugs that no union man  
could get within a quarter of a mile of  
it. The dead body of a laborer was  
found. He had not been killed by the  
explosion. He had been shot. Suspi-  
cion pointed to desperadoes in cap-  
italist employ. The explosion had been  
arranged to conceal another crime. The  
fourteen union miners, who were put on  
trial, were hurriedly acquitted and freed  
just as the evidence was beginning to  
point clearly at citizen alliance men.

Miners at Cripple Creek struck in  
sympathy.

Militia were ordered there. The civil  
authorities did not ask for them. Three  
thousand citizens protested.

Governor Peabody persisted in his de-  
termination to force conflict. Just then  
it was discovered that the State lacked  
funds to provide for the militia. Then  
the Mine-Owners' Association put up  
the necessary money. It was an illu-  
minating spectacle. The State soldiers  
were actually sold to the corporations.  
While a great cry was rising against  
this unpopular move, the needed explo-  
sion occurred—this time at the Vindica-  
tor mine. Two men were killed. No  
union man could come within a long  
distance of this mine, so strongly was  
it guarded. But the capitalists who  
planned this explosion gained their end,  
for the militia remained, paid by the  
mine-owners.

Miners at Telluride struck in sym-  
pathy.

Martial law was immediately declared.  
Over a hundred union men were  
seized by capitalist ruffians and deported.  
Family men were dragged from their  
fresides and condemned by lawless  
scamps to work on the streets. Those  
who refused were tortured. The at-  
tempt to provoke a revolt was evident.  
But the union, though outraged, sub-  
mitted. Their rare discipline could bide  
its time.

The attack of the moneyed villains  
continued. It would require a large  
volume to record their lawless acts. Sol-  
diers, mine-owners and their bullies  
taunted, beat, banished and killed.  
Union men were forced under threat of  
torture and death to surrender their  
union cards. Union mines were closed  
down by the military. A uniformed dic-  
tator terrorized the community. Mer-  
chants were commanded not to sell food  
to union men. The Western Federation  
of Miners sent on the necessary supplies.  
The strike continued. The mines were  
practically unoperated, or worked at a  
loss. The corporations were losing mil-  
lions. The miners were winning surely  
and peaceably in spite of merchant,  
mine-owner and military.

Then the desperate capitalists plotted  
a series of appalling atrocities. Hor-  
rors were heaped on terror.

The depot at Independence was blown  
up. Eleven persons were killed, eight  
wounded. Bloodhounds, set on the trail  
of the dynamiter, ran into the cabin  
of a corporation mercenary. Dog after  
dog did the same. But the mine-owners  
had no desire to punish the monster.  
Their business was to destroy the work-  
ers who opposed them on the economic  
field. The deed was planned for this.  
"Shoot and hang the union miners!"  
was the shouted order; and a multi-

tude of armed roughs and the mili-  
tary moved together with the unity of  
a settled program.

The union miners were attacked in  
their hall. Volley after volley was  
hailed upon them. They returned no  
shot, to the chagrin of the capitalists,  
who hoped they would defend them-  
selves against the soldiers, and so invite  
massacre. Some of the union men were  
killed, several wounded. The rest sur-  
rendered and were imprisoned or de-  
ported.

Capitalist mob-rule continued. The  
press was overawed, the property of the  
union miners destroyed, their homes  
were violated, their wives and children  
were insulted and assailed. Savages  
never perpetrated more fiendish deeds.

All law was trodden underfoot. Pis-  
tols and ropes were shaken in the faces  
of the civil officials who were forced  
to resign. Corporation tools were put  
in their places. Courts were invaded by  
the military. Honest judges were  
treated with contempt. Their rulings  
were set aside. Acquitted defendants  
were placed again in jeopardy or held  
without charge.

When appeals were made for habeas  
corpus and for constitutional rights,  
General Sherman Bell exclaimed: "To  
hell with habeas corpus! We'll give 'em  
post mortems!"

And Lieutenant McClelland shouted:  
"To hell with the constitution!"

Capitalists everywhere approved. Prop-  
rietors of capitalist newspapers were  
especially delighted. They slandered the  
robbed, imprisoned, banished, beaten and  
murdered victims. But they were silent  
as the grave when—

Capitalist courts finally freed every  
union miner. They were innocent men.  
But several of the mine-owners' thugs  
were sentenced. Among these was one  
McKinney, who confessed that the Mine-  
Owners' Association had promised him  
one thousand dollars for his attempt to  
derail a train and for his perjury in  
swearing it upon union men. This vil-  
lain was bailed out and set free by mem-  
bers of the Mine-Owners' Association.

Chas. H. Moyer lay in the bull-pen  
105 days. Not a speck of evidence  
against him. He was released when his  
health was broken.

The Western Federation of Miners  
had received many wounds. But it re-  
covered rapidly. It stood up again,  
vigorous, erect, intrepid, a magnificent  
champion of the working class; and it  
went on to Chicago and breathed a  
deathless soul into that new organiza-  
tion destined to emancipate the toilers,  
the Industrial Workers of the World.

The capitalists were terrified. Some-  
thing must be done at once. Villainous  
"detectives" were put to work. A crime  
was planned and perpetrated.

Frank Steunenberg was prominent in  
the feuds of sheep-ranchers and cattle-  
men. He was feared and hated. His  
business rivals would rejoice to see him  
removed. He was also execrated by  
workingmen as the instigator of the first  
bull-pen.

But his death would result in no ad-  
vantage to the Western Federation of  
Miners. Men, who, for the sake of  
their great cause, had endured num-  
berless outrages without retaliation, would  
not, in the hour of their recuperation,  
impair their growth, by stooping to  
injure such a worthless thing as Steu-  
nenberg.

But capitalists would reap double. A  
rival would be removed; and a pre-  
text be given to attack and annihilate  
working-class organization, by hanging  
some prominent leaders.

So Steunenberg, no longer useful as  
a living man to the tyrants, was made  
serviceable in death.

He was blown to atoms.  
Immediately capitalist press agents de-  
scribed how it was done. The sleuth  
was on hand with his prepared evidence.  
The shyster lawyer was ready with his  
perjury. Capitalist governors entered  
heartily into the conspiracy. The rail-  
road corporation had its special train  
waiting. The military leaped out with  
fixed bayonets. The officers of the cap-  
italist state pounced upon the victims.  
Even then, with these material powers  
upon their side, they feared the light.  
They waited till darkness enveloped the  
earth. And they dreaded one honest  
test, for they allowed the kidnapped  
men no word, no hearing, no attorney,  
no legal form, no constitutional guar-  
antee. Law and constitutions were  
again in the dust; and Chas. H. Moyer,  
Wm. D. Haywood and Geo. A. Pettibone  
were hurried away in the night,  
away from their homes, across two  
states, and cast in a capitalist bastille.  
Then the lawless capitalists let out their  
yell of exultation: "They will never  
leave Idaho alive!"

And the capitalist press all over the  
world re-echoes the yell. Slanders in-  
numerable are published against those  
brave, honest, persecuted men, the  
falsely indicted leaders of the Western  
Federation of Miners, our comrades in  
that great working-class union, the In-  
dustrial Workers of the World.

What will the outcome be? Com-  
rades! the capitalist system is tottering  
to its fall.

## The Miners' Magazine



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TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS.  
ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND PO-  
LITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORK-  
ERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest  
the stability of this Nation, have been lulled  
to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human lib-  
erty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has  
become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a  
Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag  
of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners  
is with the new-born union of united men and women in the  
struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT  
NOTES

For the week ending May 19th, 163

subs for the Weekly People and 67 mail  
subs for the Daily People, a total of 230.  
This is not bad, neither is it good, just  
a sort of betwixt and between. Aside  
from the mail subs for the Daily People  
we should have 250 yearly subs each  
week for the Weekly People.

We have begun a campaign for this  
250 per week record, and we believe the  
time is ripe for it. There are indications  
now that, after a long period of struggle  
and holding the fort, the uncompromis-  
ing position of the Socialist Labor Party  
is more and more being appreciated by  
the working class.

Not the least indication of what is  
coming is the wall of distress that, on  
every hand, is going up from the private-  
ly-owned press, which calls itself Social-  
ist. That press has been weighed in the  
balance and found wanting. As its  
readers fall away they should not be  
allowed to become victims of despair.  
Seek them out, comrade, and bring them  
within the influence of the class-con-  
scious movement through the agency of  
the Weekly People.

The Roll of Honor this week is: J.  
Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 11; F. Bohmbach,  
Boston, Mass., 10; John Desmond, Pitts-  
burgh, Pa., 8; N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash.,  
7; Carl Schmidt, Lohr, Tex., 6; G. A.  
Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5.  
Prepaid cards sold: Carl Oberheu,  
Atchison, Kans., \$5.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This week we shipped two big cases  
to the S. L. P. of Great Britain. The  
cases contained 7,611 pieces, mainly prop-  
aganda pamphlets. National Organizer  
B. H. Williams, at Globe, Ariz., \$21.38  
pamphlets; National Organizer Veal, at  
Springfield, Ill., 100 "Mitchell Exposed."  
He says there is a big demand for the  
pamphlet. Three dollars worth of pam-  
phlets to Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.,  
\$2 worth; Chicago, Ill., \$2.61; Belleville,  
Ill., \$1; 1st-3rd-5th A. Ds, New York,  
\$1.03; 7th-9th A. Ds, New York, \$1.50;  
A. Johnson, Cananea, Mexico, \$5 books  
and pamphlets; R. Katz, \$2.60 books.